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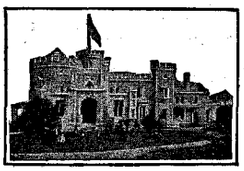

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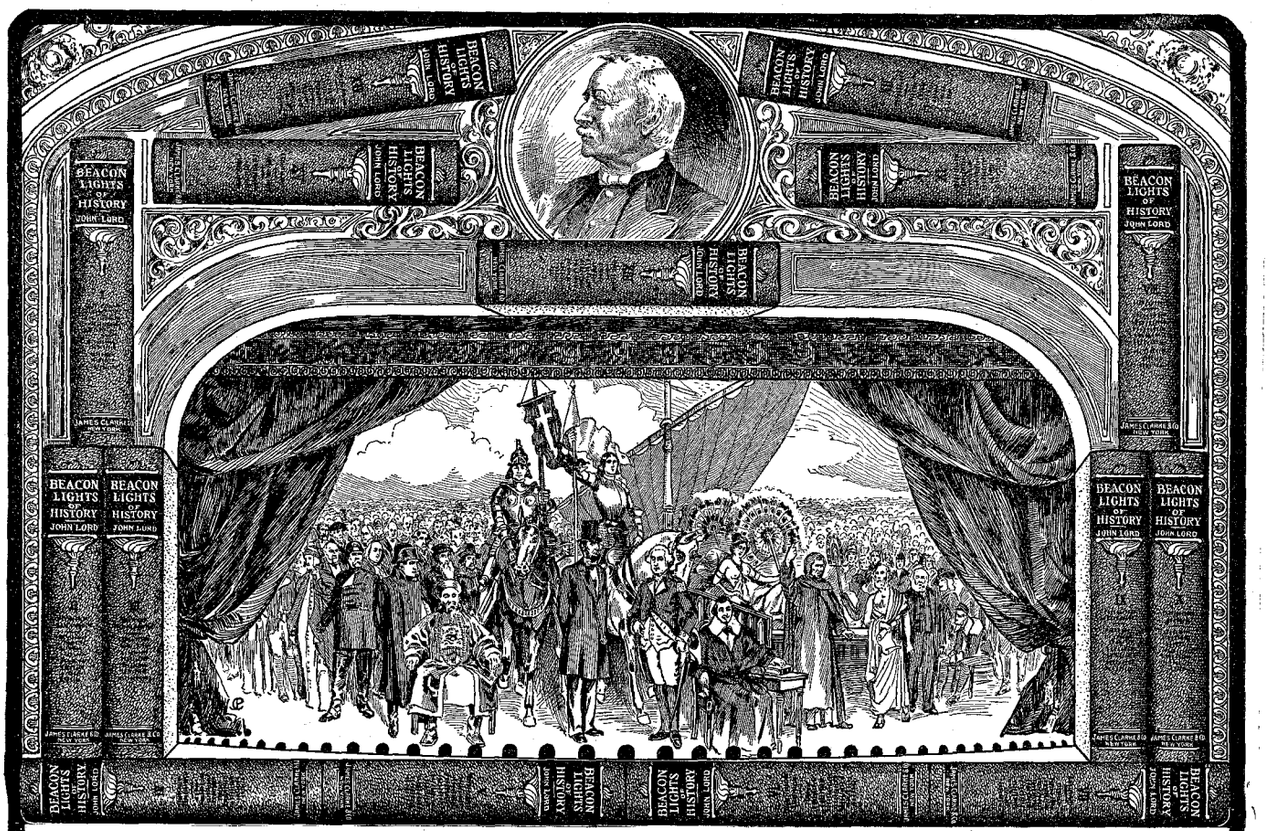

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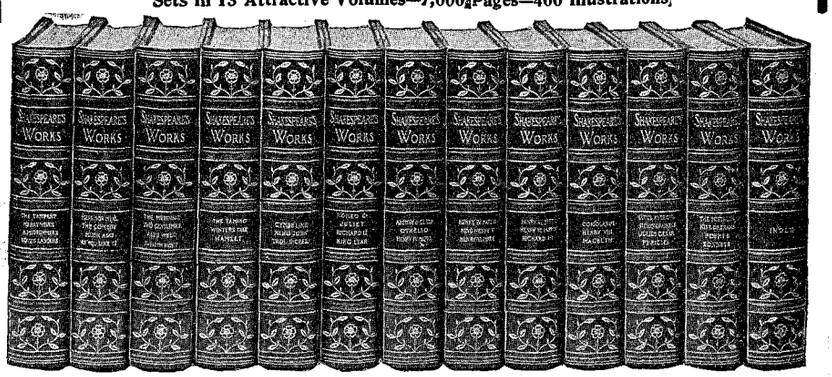

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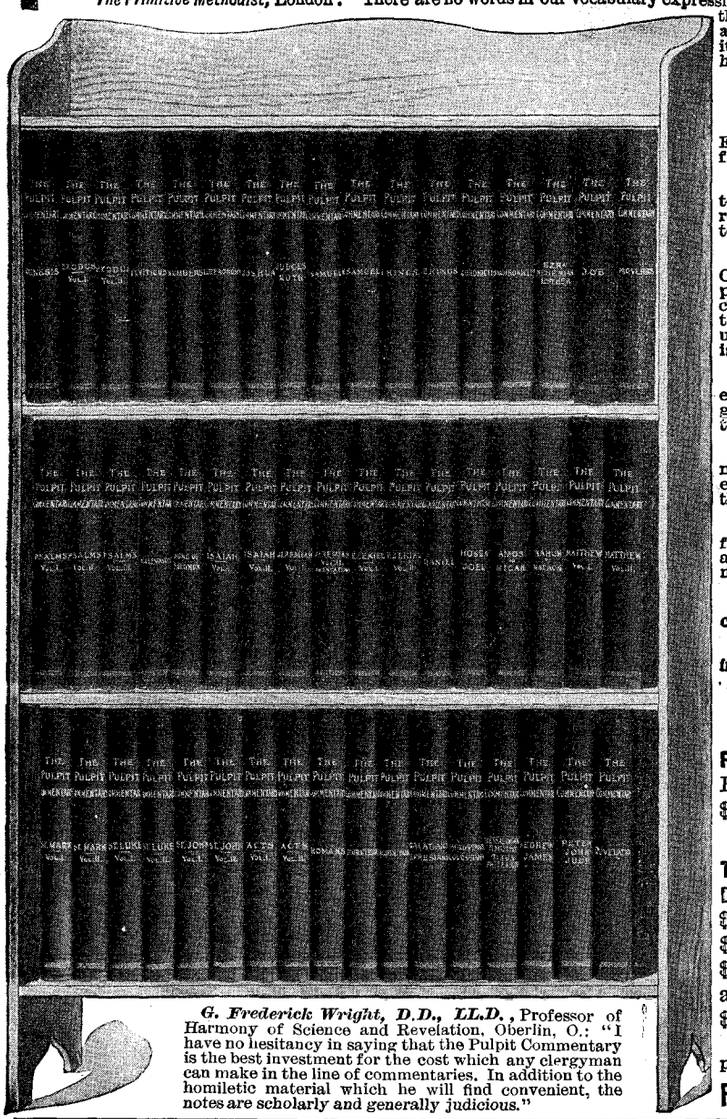

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The Literary Digest

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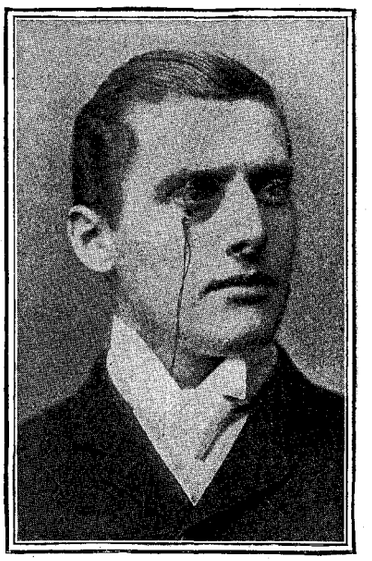
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNATION.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN has cleared the air with a thunder clap and changed the whole political situation in a moment by the most startling and dramatic event of its kind since the retirement of Bismarck." Thus a writer in the London *Daily Telegraph* characterizes the resignation of Joseph Chamberlain from the British cabinet. In his letter of resignation the Colonial Secretary frankly gives as his reason for quitting the cabinet the fact that his program for "a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duties, however small, on articles of food which have hitherto not been taxed," is evidently "unacceptable

A RECENT CARTOON OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN "PUNCH."
DEVONSHIRE—"If he goes on shooting like this, I shall go home."

to the majority in the constituencies." Mr. Chamberlain feels, therefore, that he can best promote the cause he had at heart "from the outside," and resigns with the avowed purpose of starting a campaign of education on the tariff question. Premier Balfour, in his reply, expresses sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's idea of drawing the colonies and the mother country into closer commercial relations, but agrees that "public opinion is not yet ripe" for a tax on foodstuffs. The Premier is understood to favor a tariff on manufactures such as will allow of "retaliation" or "reciprocity" for other countries; but Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a preferential duty that will favor the colonies requires a foodstuff duty, as foodstuffs are the main colonial products. Mr. Balfour's tariff policy, therefore, does not go as far as Mr. Chamberlain deems necessary, but it goes too far for Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, two strong free-traders, who are also leaving the cabinet. Austen Chamberlain, the son of Joseph Chamberlain, and at present Postmaster-General, is to succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is thought that Lord Milner may be the new Secretary for the Colonies.



AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Joseph Chamberlain s son, now Postmaster-General, who is to succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The early downfall of the Balfour ministry is freely predicted as a consequence of these cabinet secessions; but the newspapers differ considerably in their prediction of events beyond that point. According to some, the Liberal party will enjoy only a brief triumph, followed by a return of Mr. Chamberlain to power; but more believe that Mr. Chamberlain's career is ended. The former view is taken by the Boston *Advertiser*, which says:

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has simply determined not to play the second part any longer to Mr. Balfour. He, therefore, resigns, smashes the ministry, and will force a general election. The Liberals will come in. Chamberlain will become the rallying center of the opposition, and when the tide turns for protection, as it surely will, he will succeed as Prime Minister, the unchallenged dictator of his party. It is 'rule or ruin' with him, ruin now in hopes of rule hereafter. His policy is absolute, unrelenting trade war on the United States. He is the brains and brawn of the determined effort to drive us out of the fisheries, out of Alaska, out of the Canadian market, and this success will mean subsidies, preferential tariffs and bounties to build up Canada at our expense. We do not regard this as an unmixed evil. Canada must soon be a part of this country, and events are hastening along very rapidly to that end. A relentless trade war will bring it about just as certainly as a war by sea and land."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* seems to think that Mr. Chamberlain is what is known in certain circles as a "hoodoo." It observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has the unhappy propensity of introducing confusion into all affairs in which he mingles. He has never belonged to a political party that he did not divide, nor to a ministry that he did not wreck. He led the empire into the most unfortunate and disgraceful war in its history, and by his disloyalty to a premier fatuously attached to him he has at length disrupted the most powerful Government that for years has administered Eng-

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lish affairs, made a spectacle of his chief, and chaos of English politics. . . . . .

"The career of Mr. Chamberlain has reached a point which may easily be its end. In the fiscal debate that will now undoubtedly ensue in the country, he will be listened to with great interest, but it is impossible that his ideas should prevail; indeed, he confessed to his colleagues that there was no hope of immediate success before the country. If the present Ministry should be succeeded by one equally weak, it is within the range of possibility that Mr. Chamberlain might yet be Prime Minister. It is a remote and unlikely contingency."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes that this is the end of Chamberlain. It says:

"Mr. Chamberlain has probably reached the climax of his own career; and, after the first excitement has subsided, it will be apparent that the fruits of his long and strenuous struggle of more than thirty years will be only apples of Sodom, turning to dust and ashes in his grasp. From a local Birmingham celebrity, an ultra-Radical, a representative of the lower middle classes, he has forged his way by indomitable persistence and by his native gift of pushfulness out from the ranks of radicalism into those of Liberalism and of Liberal-Unionism. He split the party of Gladstone and brought defeat upon that magnificent leader in the moment of his supreme success. He became the associate and counselor of peers. He brought on a great and memorable war. He drew upon himself the denunciations of all continental Europe. And now he has projected into British public life an issue which concerns not only Britain and her colonies, but every great commercial nation in the world. And yet for him what shall be the prize, apart from the meed of a notoriety which approaches fame? Mr. Chamberlain is verging upon old age. He has reached the grand climacteric, and his waxen face and glassy eye show that his physical strength and energy are sapped at the beginning of a struggle which would tax the energies of a youthful Gladstone or a giant such as Bradlaugh. He has done extraordinary things; but that reward which all men believe to have been the supreme ambition of his life—the Premiership of England—can never now be his."

ORIENTAL ETIQUETTE.

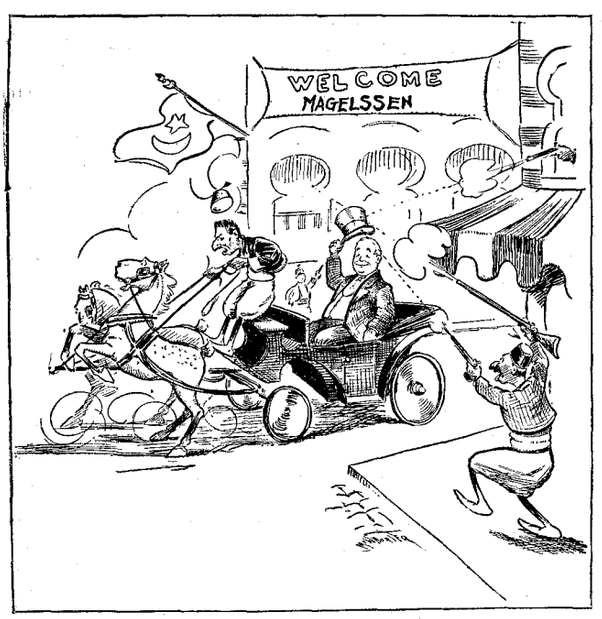
THE REAPER—"After you, my dear Sultan. You *reform* them *first*."

SULTAN—"No! After you, my friend; you reform them *best*."

BOTH—"We will reform them hand in hand; it will be more complete." —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Child Adoption by Labor-Unions.—The agitation against child labor in North Carolina has had one peculiar result that is made the subject of an article in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Boston) by Vanderveer Custis. To take a child out of the mills is, in some cases, to deprive a family of its only support, so several labor-unions in that State have solved the problem by "adopting" the child and continuing its wages while the child attends school and devotes the spare time to recreation. Says Mr. Custis:

"The first to take action in the matter was the Typographical Union, which, in July, 1902, authorized its secretary to find the most deserving child and to place her name on the pay-roll of the union. After some investigation he selected a girl nine years of age who was then working 'from daylight till dark' at $2.40 a fortnight. This child was the bread-winner of a family consisting of herself, an invalid mother, and a brother too young to work. For some time the union continued to pay her an allowance equal to her former wages, with the understanding that she was to go to school instead of to the mill. Her spare time was to be devoted



A REGULAR WILD WEST WELCOME.

It is explained that no shots were aimed at Vice-Consul Magelssen, but that the firing was merely a salute of welcome.

—McWhorter in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

WHERE HE WILL "LAND."

Admiral Cotton is said to be prepared "to land"—it is to be hoped it will be in the right place.

—Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ORIENTAL ENCOUNTERS IN CARTOON.

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to recreation. Besides the allowance paid by the union, the members supplied her with books and clothing purchased by voluntary contributions. The printers were so well pleased with the results of their experiment that her allowance was increased from time to time until, according to latest accounts, she was receiving $4 a fortnight.

"Several other unions soon followed the example of the printers, but none seem to have chosen more wisely the object of their altruism. In no case does the girl thus adopted appear to be the daughter of a deceased member of the union or to have a special claim of any sort upon it. In one instance the child has two sisters who work in the mills, but are not members of any union.

"The method of caring for the children is the same with all the unions. They continue to live at home, and receive an allowance which is at least equal to their former wages. In most cases the children are expected to go to school, and in any event they are not allowed to continue their work in the mills."

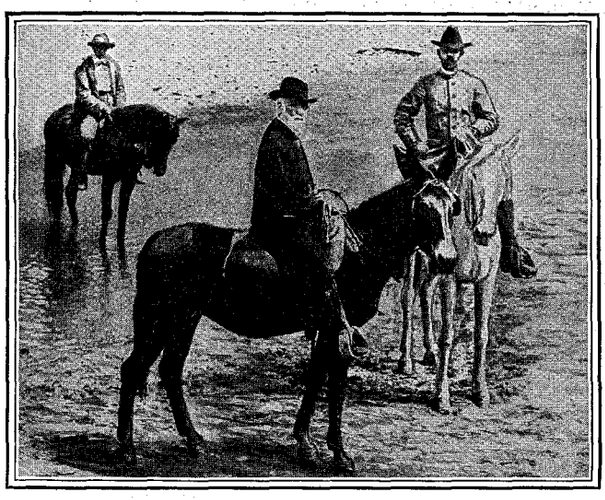
KENTUCKY FEUDS.

R. L. McCLURE, a Kentucky journalist who has repeatedly and thoroughly investigated the feuds of that State during his many years of work there, writes a strong article on the subject for the New York *Independent*. He quotes a lawyer in the Goebel case as declaring that Kentucky has had twenty times as many killings as New York State during the last five years, and only one-thirtieth of the number of executions. In no other place on earth, averred this attorney, is lawlessness so prevalent as in Kentucky. Only nine men have been hanged there in the last five years, while there have been 798 homicides, according to figures furnished to the attorney by the coroners of the various counties—except Breathitt county, where for the past three years no one would accept the office of coroner. Mr. McClure thinks that this appalling estimate of homicides "can scarcely be credited," but by his own description the State is far from being a health resort. The "pistol toter," he says, "is to be found everywhere"; even the members of the legislature go armed when traveling on business or pleasure, and the mountain moonshiners, full of peach or corn liquor, "are ever ready to resent an insult, or even to offer one, for an excuse to kill." And further:

LAWYER J. B. MARCUM.

His assassination on May 4, 1903, by Curtis Jett, while standing in the door of the court-house, in Jackson, Breathitt county, aroused the present anti-feud crusade in Kentucky.

Courtesy of "The Independent."



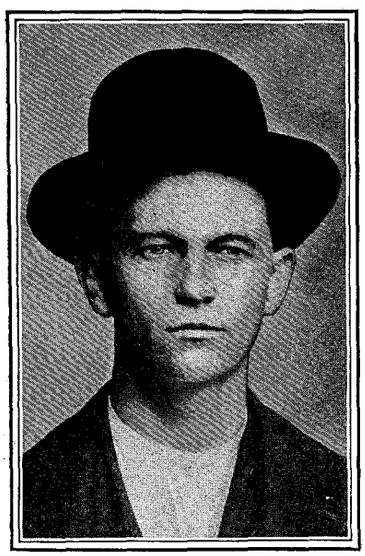
GEN. O. O. HOWARD CANVASSING THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS IN KENTUCKY, WHERE HE PREACHED AGAINST THE FEUDS.

Courtesy of "The Independent."

"The man-killer is often lionized. It is no uncommon expression to hear a mountaineer called a 'man-killer.' The leader of a feud is often wined and dined as a hero. The murderer may be fairly snowed with sympathizing letters, and women crowd the court-rooms and admire the assassin, telling their children how brave and handsome he looked beside his array of leading lawyers."

The main cause of the feuds, in Mr. McClure's opinion, is the lax enforcement of law. He says:

"The causes of feuds may concisely be said to be absence of educational advancement, moonshine whisky, and a native personal prejudice in their favor; yet lax administration of the law does more to foster and keep feuds alive than any other one thing. The courts fail to enforce the law, and, too often, there is no arrest, altho the slayer be well known and the slain popular and respected. The friends of the man killed know that the conditions of the courts are such that a conviction can not be had; and the grand juries pass the tragedies by without serious investigation. Often the county judge, or the sheriff, or both, are allied with one faction of a feud, and, wielding great influence in the community, the circuit-court officials pass over the chronic local sore, under penalty of defeat for reelection if they are inquisitive in ferreting out assassins or inquiring into the conduct of the officers of the lower courts."



CURTIS JETT,

Who was given a life sentence for the assassination of Lawyer J. B. Marcum. Jett is now on trial for killing Town Marshal "Jim" Cockrill; during this trial a witness said he heard Jett say: "This is the forty-fifth that I've laid low, now I'll visit my kinfolks."

Courtesy of "The Independent."

In Breathitt county, whose name has become a by-word among the newspapers of the country, there were thirty-seven homicides in two years, but "until the outraged people of the State began to cry out, few arrests were made." In this county "during the past year three prominent men—James Cockrill, the town marshal; Dr. B. D. Cox, a leading physician, and James B. Marcum, town trustee, trustee of the Kentucky State College, lawyer and politician—were victims of assassins, two of them, Cockrill and Marcum, being shot from the court-house." The murder of Marcum roused the people all over the State, and after some delay Curtis Jett was arrested for the crime. Jett had been hired to commit the crime, it seems, by feudists opposed to Marcum, and his friends defended him with such ability and vigor that it was only after two trials that he received a life sentence. And even now it is not improbable that he may soon be free again. Says Mr. McClure:

"The pardoning power of the governor of the commonwealth has had a great deal to do with the unbridling of lawlessness in Kentucky. Beginning with the pardon record of Governor John Young Brown, in December, 1889, 1,131 persons, before they entered the penitentiary walls, have been pardoned of crimes of which they were convicted by the courts;

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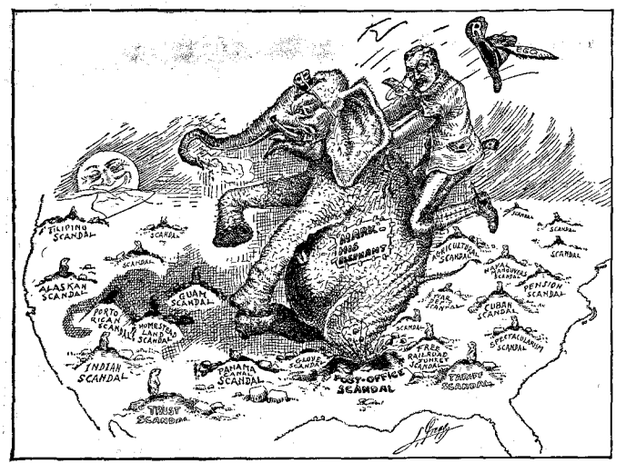

A DIFFICULT TRIP!
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

ROOSEVELT (to the man underneath)—"Don't move, or the foundation of society will be disturbed!" —Cottager in the Seattle *Socialist*.

CARICATURES OF THE PRESIDENT.

(The practise of cartooning the President, which was dropped after the assassination of President McKinley and its consequent discussion, and which has been in abeyance for two years, is now reviving.)

120 men sentenced to life imprisonment have been set free after they served an average of seven and one-half years, and 247 persons, who committed some kind of felony, have been also set free. Governor Brown pardoned 51 murderers; Governor Bradley, 58; and Governor Beckham, in four years, has set free 11 men. Many of the men pardoned were feudists. In every instance where a feudist was convicted by the courts pressure of the strongest kind was brought to bear on the governor for a pardon, and they were usually freed.

"The two central figures in Kentucky's now great feud, which has cost the State for military services and witness fees something over $8,000—Curtis Jett and Tom White—have both been given liberty at one time by pardon. White was a French feudist in the French-Eversole war, and he shot a man who was throwing stones at a friend. He secured a pardon and was set free. Jett was given a long sentence in jail in Breathitt county for detaining a woman, and Governor Beckham pardoned him. Among the petitioners for a pardon for Jett appears the name of James B. Marcum, the attorney of whose assassination he has been convicted, and it was Marcum who presented the petition to the governor, asking that Jett be given his liberty."

Gen. O. O. Howard has been canvassing the mountain towns of Kentucky, preaching against feuds, and the Salvation Army is carrying on a Kentucky campaign for a similar purpose.

SECRETARY SHAW'S POLICY.

"THE plain man from the interior of Iowa has already made a reputation among the finance ministers of the world," declares the Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.), in commenting on Secretary Shaw's administration of the Treasury; and *The United States Investor* (Boston) remarks that the Secretary has insured the failure of the Aldrich financial bill at the coming session of Congress by proving that it is unnecessary, "at least as long as he remains at the head of the Treasury Department." These good words the Secretary receives on account of his handling of our currency system, which, as many papers remark, still shows a perverse tendency to contract when expansion is wanted, and to expand when there is no particular desire for expansion. Secretary Shaw is thought to have been uncommonly successful in counteracting this perverse tendency, and his method has been to make it easier, in times of special stringency, for the national banks to issue bank-notes. The Secretary's popularity in banking circles, some believe, will offset capitalistic opposition to President Roosevelt, as a political factor.

Secretary Shaw has ruled, for example, that the banks may deposit state, city, and other approved bonds with the Treasury (instead of restricting them to government bonds), as security for government deposits, so that more government bonds may be used as the basis of bank-note issues; he has ruled that the banks need not keep a reserve of lawful money against government deposits (as they are otherwise secured by bonds), thus releasing a considerable sum of money for circulation; he has refunded the old 3- and 4-per-cent. bonds into 2-per-cent. consols, the circulation based on the latter being taxed only one-half of 1 per cent., as against a tax of 1 per cent. on the old bonds; and now he announces that he has a fund of $40,000,000 of internal revenue receipts to deposit with the banks designated as government depositories. This last move, however, has had a curious effect that has evoked much newspaper remark. The demand for bonds to deposit with the Treasury in exchange for the government deposits has sent the price of government bonds so high that many of the banks want to retire their note currency so as to redeem their government bonds and sell them at the fancy prices that are prevailing. That would contract the currency just when Secretary Shaw is trying to expand it. So the Secretary is preparing a "black list" of these banks that wish to retire their currency, we are told, and will not give them any of the $40,000,000 fund. This may check the movement, it is thought. Moreover, by law only $3,000,000 of currency can be retired in any one month, so that not much harm may be done.

Amid all this industrious activity of the Secretary, however, some objections are heard. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) believes that his acceptance of other than government bonds as security, his ruling that the banks need not keep a reserve against government deposits, and his proposed deposit of $40,000,000 of internal revenue receipts in the banks, instead of in the Treasury vaults, are all contrary to the spirit and letter of the laws. The law says that government deposits shall be secured "by the deposit of United States bonds *and* otherwise," not "*or* otherwise"; it provides that each national bank shall keep on hand a specified per centum of the "aggregate amount of its deposits" in lawful money, government deposits not being excepted; and the Constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Whether the $40,000,000 fund has ever been technically "in the Treasury," or, if so, whether the deposit of the money in banks takes it "out of the Treasury" are moot points.

Most of the criticism, however, is directed more at the system than the Secretary. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) inquires:

"What do intelligent business men think of a system which

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places so much power and discretion in the hands of an official who is supposed to have nothing to do with the currency supply of the country? What do they think of a system which produces such peculiar relations between the banks and the Treasury? The Treasury can cause stringency and paralysis; it can discriminate in favor of sections, communities, and individuals; it can create plenty and promote business by turning millions into trade channels, and it can encourage or discourage honest efforts toward reformation of our currency and banking system. Does the law intend all this? And are laws which make these things possible creditable to a progressive and prosperous and enlightened nation?"

And the New York *Evening Post* says similarly:

"We appear to have been brought to a situation where the entire surplus of the Treasury is in theory at a secretary's disposal, to lend to such national banks as he chooses, and, inferentially, to withhold from such as he may choose. No interest is charged, but perfectly safe collateral is required. Not much discernment is needed to see that this is an unusual situation, which should be considered with caution. We have said that the use made by Secretary Shaw of the asserted powers in the case of the St. Louis banks, has arguments in its favor. We do not doubt that Mr. Shaw would, in his further use of the same power, do his best to serve public interests justly and impartially. He may, in fact, never assume the same arbitrary power again, except where the money is offered on equal terms to all national banks. But the power has been assumed and the precedent created; and, in our judgment, the power is one which no state is likely to grant deliberately to its finance ministers, and the precedent one which might, under conceivable circumstances, be grossly abused. It is not at all difficult to picture the use which a crafty politician, in the Treasury on the eve of a campaign, might make of it. If such control over public funds, habitually exerted, did nothing else, it would infallibly revive the suspicions and accusations which surrounded the similar use of the Treasury's surplus moneys, throughout the political struggles of the thirties.

"The moral is, we should say, that no time ought to be lost in providing clearly and unmistakably, by statute, how and on what conditions, open to all national banks alike, the public surplus may be placed with depository institutions. The existing status has always been dangerous financially; but the Secretary's latest moves have made it dangerous politically. It would not be possible to carry very far the plan of removing blocks of money from the Treasury and lending it to a designated group of banks, without giving ample material for campaign literature for the opposition. Nor would it help matters, in this respect, that the loan is made without interest, and in the face of the fact that the representative body of New York financiers last winter advised that if the system of depositing the national surplus be enlarged, the Treasury should fix a charge for the use of it."

The newspapers consider it likely that several currency reform plans will be considered at the coming session of Congress, but a great deal of doubt is expressed of favorable action on any of them.

ENLARGING THE ERIE CANAL.

THE greater portion of this country and part of Canada will be affected to a greater or less degree by the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal, so think the newspapers that are commenting on it. Montreal, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Galveston have been capturing New York's export and import trade in recent years at a rate that has aroused the merchants of the metropolis to action; and, in conjunction with many other merchants and public men in New York State, they are advocating the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at an estimated cost of $101,000,000, to such dimensions that it will float strings of barges capable of carrying 1,000 tons each. Such an improvement, it is argued, will curb the railroad corporations, give low freight rates to the western farmers and manufacturers, and restore to New York city her commercial prestige. The opponents of the scheme, while admitting the desirability of all these expected blessings, fail to see, however, why the "back county" residents of New York State, who do not live along the canal, should be taxed to help the western farmers, the New York merchants, the state politicians, the canal contractors, and others, however deserving they may be. The proposition is to be voted on at the November election, and the result is considered doubtful, even by some of its best friends.

The Ithaca *Journal* gives as follows its reasons for opposing the proposed barge canal:

"First, because, as has been demonstrated, the present canal has a capacity of at least three times the present demands upon its resources, and there is no prospect that it will ever be taxed to its full capacity.

"Second, because such capacity could be largely increased, at comparatively slight expense, by an improved system of towing, if necessary.

"Third, because there could be no benefit to the people which would compensate them for carrying the burden of taxation contemplated.

"Fourth, because it is impossible to demonstrate that the pro-

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"WHAT WE WANT IS A MAN WHO IS STRONG ENOUGH TO BEAT LOW AND WEAK ENOUGH TO OBEY US."
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

SNAPSHOTS OF MAYOR LOW'S OPPONENTS.

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posed expenditure of $101,000,000, an amount far beyond anything warranted by the situation, would pay for the improvement, while it is believed that interest charges, extra work by contractors, and damages incident to the construction, would increase the total cost to at least $300,000,000.

"Fifth, because it is thought that a reasonable reduction of charges at Buffalo and New York would attract more commerce to those ports than could be secured by the proposed barge canal.

"Sixth, because it has been demonstrated that such improvements, if carried out, should be in the form of a ship canal, to be constructed by the United States Government, for its real value would be incomparably greater to the great West than to the State of New York."

And the New York *Sun*, which also opposes the scheme, says:

"To exhibit the more clearly the folly of the hundred-million barge canal project, we have pointed out how far more advantageous to the State would be the construction of a railroad along the bed of the present canal; but the Buffalo *News* retorts, in substance, that for the State to go into the railroad business would be unreasonable, and the permanent employment of an army of railroad men by the State would be a useless and dangerous piece of business.

"Now, if it is inadvisable and improper at this time for the State to go into the railroad business, it is still more inadvisable and improper for it to go into the barge-canal business. If it is the proper function of the State to build and operate at great cost a transportation line across its territory for the sole purpose of bringing Western grain to New York, the cheapest and best way to accomplish the purpose would be to build a railroad in the bed of the old canal rather than to lay out and operate a great, cumbersome, and inefficient barge canal. That is, the absurdity of the State's going into the railroad business applies not less to the barge canal project.

"The more this barge-canal plan is discussed the more its true purpose is made apparent. It is a scheme for taxing enormously the whole people of the State in order to build up an artificial business in and around the thriving city of Buffalo. Here in New York, obviously enough, the barge-canal scheme stirs no enthusiasm, and never will; and in every other part of the State, with the exception of Buffalo, the job is looked on as directed against the interests of the people as a whole."

The friends of the project, on the other hand, argue that the increased commerce and business brought to the State by the enlarged canal will benefit every part of the commonwealth to a degree that will far outweigh the cost; and to those who object to paying taxes to help New York and Buffalo, figures are quoted to show that the cost of the schools, good roads, and charitable institutions in the "back counties" is largely paid by the cities. Senator Green, of the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising Broome, Cortland, and Tioga counties, who favors the enlargement scheme, found, upon investigation, that Broome county, for example, pays $4,000 state tax, and receives $87,000 for schools and the care of the insane. Broome would pay $13,400 for canal enlargement. Other counties showed similar results.

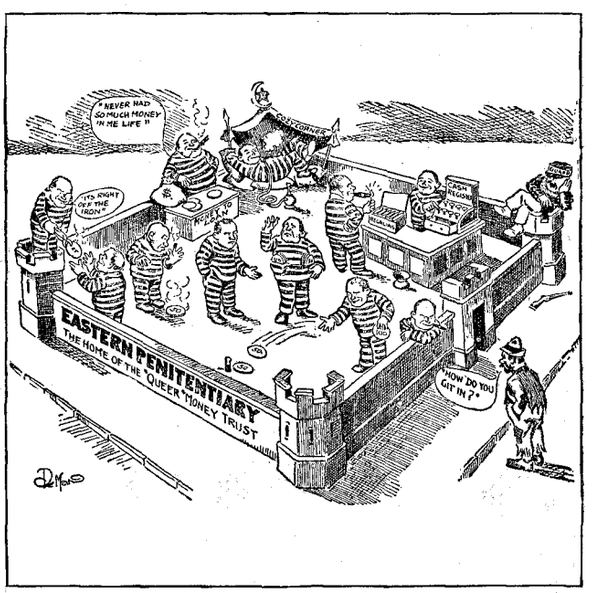
The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which favors the proposition, says:

"The report that two steamship lines are curtailing the despatch of freight-vessels from this port from two sailings a month to one, and that another line contemplates withdrawing altogether, affords further evidence of the peril to the foreign trade of New York. One steamship agent has declared that but for the passenger traffic half the steamship sailings for foreign ports would be discontinued. Statistics of our foreign trade month by month exhibit the tendency of exports through New York to dwindle, while they increase at some other Atlantic ports, increase still more largely at the Gulf ports, and tend more strongly to the Canadian routes. For eleven months of the present fiscal year there was a decline of more than $8,000,000 in the value of breadstuffs and provisions shipped from the Atlantic ports, while there was an increase of more than $14,000,000 in that sent from the two ports of New Orleans and Galveston. More corn and wheat were shipped from New Orleans alone than from New York. For the week ending June 20 more wheat went from Portland, Me., than from this port. Less than 260,000 bushels came this way for export, while more than 1,360,000 went by way of Canada and Boston. So far as railroad transportation is concerned, New York is finding itself at a disadvantage in the export trade, partly on account of the agreements among the railroads which the lines passing through this State seem to be unable to avoid. The same rates are allowed for the longer distance to Boston, while differentials are allowed to the Atlantic ports outward, and the Canada lines work independently. Traffic officers of the railroads between Chicago and New York are just now seeking to obtain a readjustment of the through export rates by way of the Gulf ports, because, as they claim, they can not compete with the low railroad rates down the Mississippi Valley.

"The source of the peril is the failure of New York to utilize its one great advantage of water communication from the lakes, which properly developed would outweigh every other consideration and would bring the railroads themselves to better terms."

PLEASURES OF OUR PENITENTIARIES.

THE savagery of our prison systems, as they existed previously to the time of John Howard, appears to have been so far mitigated that that great prison reformer might be considerably astonished if he could visit some of our American penal institutions of the present day. We learn from the Mississippi papers that it is no uncommon thing for convicts who escape from the Mississippi penitentiary to the inhospitable outside world to come back and ask to be admitted again; and the Pennsylvania papers are filled with accounts of the discovery of a counterfeiting plant


"NEVER HAD SO MUCH MONEY IN ME LIFE"
"IT'S RIGHT OFF THE IRON"
EASTERN PENITENTIARY
THE HOME OF THE QUEER MONEY TRUST
"HOW DO YOU GIT IN?"

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

that has been running for months in the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia, and which had escaped the notice of the prison attendants. It had escaped their notice so completely, indeed, so the papers say, that they unsuspectingly received from the prisoners large numbers of the dimes, quarters, and half-dollars turned out by this rival Philadelphia mint, and spent them in the city until Philadelphia was "flooded with them." The counterfeiting business was carried on by the convicts mainly "to pass away the time," so the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks, as they had nothing else to do. In a prison there is a great deal of time to pass, and the recollection of the old saying about time and money might easily suggest the passing of the latter. Most of the prisoners engaged in the counterfeiting are said to have been employed in the plumbing department, learning to become plumbers, and the material for the coins is thought to have been obtained by them. The counterfeiting was carried on at night, when only the night watchman, who was formerly a Philadelphia policeman, was supposed

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to be on duty. The newspapers comment very severely on the prison management, and the critics of the Republican state administration profess to see a connection between the alleged misgovernment of the State and the dereliction of the prison officials. The Washington *Post* remarks satirically: "Inmates of the Pennsylvania penitentiary have been robbing the State with just as much daring as tho they were outside and holding office."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* recalls a similar case in another Pennsylvania penitentiary. He says:

"Just one glint of humor lightens the somber character of the news about the discovery of a successful coin-counterfeiting plant, run by the convicts in the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Two years ago, when the Secret Service was still running down trails in the famous Lancaster counterfeiting conspiracy, and had locked up two of its victims, Taylor and Bredell, in Moyamensing prison, to await sentence, it made the startling discovery that these experts were actually manufacturing bogus notes in their cells, with an apparatus smuggled in to them, and occupying no more space than a cigar-box.

"Warden Motherwell was much chagrined at finding that such a thing could go on for any time undetected under his very nose, but he could get no sympathy from Warden Bussinger, of the Eastern Penitentiary, who could not understand how that sort of thing could possibly exist in an institution properly conducted. It is now apparently his turn to look elsewhere for consideration."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion Ledger* says of the penitentiary of that State:

"The return of Sam Hobson and Andrew Jones, two white convicts, to the penitentiary after an absence of more than a year, speaks well for the management of the Mississippi prison. Had these men been badly treated, life-time men as they are, they never would have come back of their own accord. They simply tired of wandering around the face of the earth, expecting arrest at every turn in the road.

"Nor are these the only convicts who have voluntarily returned to the state prison. One of the most notable instances of surrender was that of Charles Summers, the railroad detective who stole $5,000 from the Southern Express Company at Meridian. He escaped from the walls here and after an absence of a couple of years returned with a pocketful of money, explaining that he had struck it rich in the Klondike. He paid up what he had stolen from the express company and all that the State had expended in its efforts to recapture him, and expressed a willingness to serve out his term, but he was soon pardoned and left the State.

"There have been other instances of this kind. Brooks Story has escaped about five times, but on two or three occasions has surrendered on his own accord. A few days ago he decided on taking a little vacation, and it was no very great surprise to the prison officials to see him return and again beg forgiveness for taking French leave.

"Mississippi claims to have the most humane and profitable prison system in the United States, and the voluntary return of so many escaped convicts goes to prove that it is no idle boast."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT appears from the records that the British War Office was about the best friend the Boers had.—*The Chicago News.*

A HEAVY responsibility rests upon the five papers in the United States that are booming Grover Cleveland.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says we must act on the motto, "All for each and each for all." The post-office officials did.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

BESIDES, it is unreasonable to ask the Czar to turn the other cheek to the Turk, when he needs all his cheek, and more, in Manchuria.—*Life.*

HAVING once been a Milwaukee boy, Admiral Cotton should feel right at home in a neighborhood where something is brewing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SECRETARY MOODY is said to be in a huff and going to resign. You doubtless recall Moody. He is Secretary of the Navy.—*The Chicago Journal.*

HAMLIN GARLAND'S plea that the Indian be allowed to live in his own way should be heeded. It would hasten the Indian's finish.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

BISHOP POTTER calls journalism "a great ministry." It is; and like the other ministry, it seems to be a little more heavily supplied with preachers than it is with apostles.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AGUINALDO has issued a manifesto urging the Filipinos to quit cock-fighting and gambling and go to work. Ag's free spirit is evidently being crushed out under the iron hand of imperialism.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A BROOKLYN female postal employee snapped a rubber band around ten $50 bills, and her pet dog snapped the roll in a trice and swallowed it. Even the dogs around post-offices are acquiring the habit.—*The Atlanta Contitution.*

"YOU can't serve your fellow men unless you are willing to touch them," says Bishop Potter. That's precisely the theory that the Missouri state senators have held to, and yet they are being subjected to the most annoying criticisms and harassments.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUDGE FELIX T. HUGHES, of Keokuk, Iowa, in a letter to the Keokuk *Gate City*, discussing Judge Brewer's proposal to deny the right of appeal in criminal cases, remarks: "Rather a strange proposition to deny a man the right of appeal when his liberty or life is at stake, but give it to him if a dollar is involved."

PREMATURE.
Not hooked yet.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

J. BULL—"I'm beginning to think this stick is very little protection in a storm like this." —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

POLITICAL OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM.

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN TRAGEDY.

"IT is a curious fact," writes Jane H. Findlater, "that in spite of the demand for cheerful books, the bias of literature is toward tragedy." She goes on to state that the great tragic subjects—man's fate, man's struggles, man's doom—can not alter. Hence the literature of tragedy has descended "by a sort of apostolic succession" from the earliest story-tellers to our own time, keeping always its distinctive note, altho changing in form and treatment. Tragedy, as simply defined by this writer, is "a presentation, whether in the form of drama or novel, of the dark, unexplainable side of human things." Each generation, she says, views the old tragic subjects from a different standpoint, and some of these points of view she proceeds to discuss. From *The National Review* (London, September), we quote her words in part as follows:

"The possession of the tragic sense opens the eyes of certain men in each generation to see more clearly than their fellows the grievous side of existence, and this clearness of vision leads them to all manner of questionings. It is in the answering of these that ancient and modern tragedy first sharply divide, for the main contention of ancient tragedy was that the ills of life were sent us from the gods, while the great object of our modern writers is to show that these evils are the inevitable outcome of natural laws, and that thus we are very often the authors of our own miseries."

The writer cites Sophocles's "Œdipus" as a typical example of ancient tragedy, and, after briefly recounting the well-known story, continues:

"But to create these situations it is necessary that the writer should make a personality of destiny; that he should, as it were, see this power deliberately moving the pawns on the chessboard of life at its will. This is what the old writers wrote to prove; and it is exactly what the modern mind hesitates to admit. For two quite impersonal powers are now supposed to be the arbiters of our poor fortunes—these are circumstance and heredity. With these impersonal powers there can be *no possibility of intervention*, and this conviction has robbed many of our modern tragedies of much dramatic flavor. In the older drama there was always at least the possibility that destiny might be appeased—that man might struggle and supplicate, perhaps even wring from this power that moved the world some mitigation of his agonies. But to pray to Circumstance would indeed be futile, and to entreat the great ghost Heredity vainer still—so the modern drama looks for no surprises. We are, in fact, becoming too great slaves to probability, with a corresponding loss on the dramatic side."

Mrs. Findlater names Ibsen's "Ghosts" as a "perhaps rather glaring instance" of modern tragic methods as opposed to the ancient tradition. After a brief outline of the story, she writes "there is no figure of destiny in the background here, no pressure of circumstance; the whole situation is quite easily and plainly accounted for by the gross selfishness of the parents who thought only of themselves and forgot the child who might have to bear the burden of inherited disease. What in olden times would have been attributed to the gods is now entirely attributed to man." The inevitableness of character, man's incapacity to escape from himself, and the huge burdens laid upon the innocent by the guilty—these ideas, according to Mrs. Findlater, have not only taken possession of Ibsen, but of our whole generation, and have resulted in an over-estimation of heredity as a factor in tragedy. She states that our writers seem to have discovered in this factor the very roots of tragedy, and claims that this discovery has done a great deal to ruin their art:

"In their eagerness for truth they have sacrificed truth itself and art along with it; for, as Huxley said, 'in ultimate analysis everything is incomprehensible': you may—that is to say, be the cause of your child's temperament; but what caused your own, and that of your father and his father, and so on *ad infinitum?* Thus one can force the inquiry back and back till it ends always in the utter incomprehensibility of first causes. Character, in short, is something quite beyond explanation; except in a very limited sense its real mystery is unassailable. By trying to do away with this mystery and 'explain' everything, modern tragic writers have degraded their art more than they have any idea of."

Turning next to the tragedy of circumstance, the writer finds its ablest exponent in Mr. Thomas Hardy. "Unlike Novalis, who held that character was fate, Mr. Hardy seems to maintain that circumstance is fate"; and the influence of this view, we are told, may be traced through a great mass of modern tragical fiction. To quote further:

"These tragedies of circumstance are peculiarly depressing to consider, because there is no possibility of intervention between a man and his fate if there is no deity save Circumstance behind things—if, in fact, circumstance is Fate. As good examples of this view of life, the novels of Mr. George Gissing may be considered. It is impossible to find more deadly depressing books; circumstance, *probable* circumstance, is to him everything. No matter what a man is, he will be overborne by the force of circumstance and molded to its shape. It matters more to a man, according to Mr. Gissing, whether he is born rich or poor than whether he is born wise or foolish, good or bad."

In conclusion, Mrs. Findlater suggests that perhaps after all the tragic sense is wearing thin with the lapse of the centuries. She asks: "Is there enough of *acknowledged mystery* in our modern work? Enough of the great, vague, infinite background which you find both in ancient and in Shakespearian tragedy—a background of the unexplained, the unknowable—the never-to-be-explained or known on this side the grave?"

THE UNDER-WORLD IN BOOKS.

JOSIAH FLYNT, whose own pen has played so prominent a part in giving to the general reading public a vivid impression of the world of outlaws, tramps, and criminals, has some interesting things to say on what this Under-World knows and thinks of the books about itself. Men and women of the Under-World, he tells us, keep track of what is said and written about them much more closely than is supposed; and they are especially interested "to learn what the 'greenies,' as the Upper-World observers are sometimes called, have managed to pick up in the way of actual fact." Most of the outcasts in this country, according to Josiah Flynt, are not altogether illiterate, and their attitude toward what is written about their lives is often intelligently critical. On this point we quote further (from advance pages of the October *Reader*) as follows:

"In England and the United States the most numerous Under-World books are the so-called detective stories. Of these there are almost as many varieties as there are books. The thief and the tramp laugh at nearly all of them; they find them untrue and silly. Mr. Allan Pinkerton turned out a large number, but even his name and fame failed to win favor for his publications in the Under-World proper. The characters of Dickens and Bret Harte, sentimental and unreal as many of them are, awaken greater interest in the Under-World than do the detective tales which are supposed to follow the 'real thing' so much more closely. The fact is that if he can not find the 'real thing' in a book, be it fiction or alleged statement of fact, the thief enjoys himself more reading a purely imaginative account of himself. His greatest delight in recent times is a book which 'shows up' something about his world—one, however, that puts him in a favorable, and the police in an unfavorable, light. Langdon W. Moore's book, which was full of substantiated charges against the police, helped to create this demand, and the newspaper revelations of corruption have assisted materially in keeping it alive.

"The men and women who compose the Under-World of to-day are hard, matter-of-fact human beings. If you wish to sell them a book about themselves, or if you desire that they commend such a book, it must be boiled down to indisputable truth in case it is purely descriptive, and it must jump from one exciting incident to another provided it is a story. To my way of thinking, the tramp

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scene in Mark Twain's 'The Prince and the Pauper,' the retreat of the banished in Bret Harte's 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat,' and Stephen Crane's 'Maggie, a Girl of the Streets,' merely to take these examples, are sufficiently near to the 'real thing' to be above criticism in this particular, yet the Under-World would feel moved to pick flaws in all of them. The trouble in all writing which concerns the under dog is that he almost never feels that he has received his due, whether it be for his virtues or deviltries."

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF "ULYSSES."

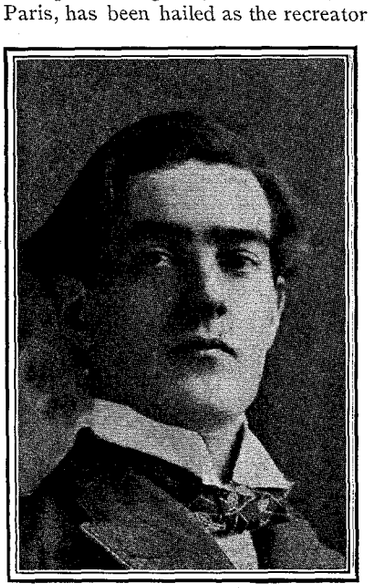
MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S poetic drama of "Ulysses," which last year formed one of the most notable features of the London dramatic season, has this month made its first appearance in America, where it is presented, under the auspices of Mr. Charles Frohman, at the Garden Theater, New York. As serious poetic drama, from a modern author, is practically a novelty on the American stage, unusual interest attaches to the attitude of the theater-going public toward this play. The general comment of the metropolitan press, after the first night's performance, pronounced the piece a qualified success. In the New York *Times* we read:

"Any one who took a childish eye to the Garden Theater last night, and a mind easily satisfied, was the recipient of many delights. The seven scenes of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses' represented no less interesting places than the Council Hall of the gods on high Olympus, the abode of departed men and heroes in the shades of Hades, the enchanted Isle of Calypso by the sounding sea, the rocky seacoast of Ithaca, and the court and banquet-hall of kingly Ulysses. . . . . .

"It was for the most part an eminently dignified melodrama and always a stirring one. There were many passages of poetical declamation and a few dramatic rencontres that stirred the pulse and sent a mist before the eyes. Yet all these virtues were so mingled with failings that the performance, tho undoubtedly successful, was curiously mingled. .

"As a merely literary event, Mr. Phillips's début before the theater-going public of America might be hailed with a far louder acclamation if he had presented either of his other plays. That he is a poet of a very high order there can be no question. . . . Mr. Phillips in England, like M. Rostand in Paris, has been hailed as the recreator of the national poetic drama. In England this meant much more than in France. Since the days of Corneille, Racine, and Molière, the drama that is at the same time literature, even poetry, has never been extinct. In England the Sheridan Knowleses have served only to prove that the true tradition of the poetic drama was dead. The men of genius who have written verse in dialog, from Addison to Keats, Shelley and Byron, Tennyson and Browning, have not succeeded in adding to the national repertory of acting plays. Of all English poets of recent centuries, Mr. Phillips is the only one who has united the gift of poetic passion and poetic speech with the true instinct of the theater."

MISS ROSE COGHLAN,
Who plays the part of Penelope in "Ulysses" at the Garden Theater.



MR. TYRONE POWER,
Who plays the title rôle in Mr. Phillips's drama at the Garden Theater.

The same paper goes on to criticize the author's treatment of his subject in "Ulysses" to the following effect:

"In putting Homer's Odyssey on the stage the purest dramatic instinct would have required Mr. Phillips to gather and focus his drama upon the single episode of the return of Odysseus (whom he calls Ulysses), as Mr. Robert Bridges and others have done. He undertook instead to deploy on the stage as many of the vividly picturesque adventures of the wily and daring leader as he could sum up in one evening. He dramatized the Odyssey as other and lesser folk dramatize novels. The muse of the poet in verse has been all but crushed out by the weight of scenery and costume, and the dramatic element has suffered similarly; much skill he has indeed shown in developing throughout the single theme of his hero's longing for home and for Penelope, but the weight of the scenery is upon everything. When all is said, the merits of 'Ulysses' are those of the spectacle play."

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS,
Author of the poetical drama, "Ulysses," which is now produced for the first time in America.

According to most of the papers, the weakest point in the play is the opening scene, which admits the audience to a synod of the gods on Mount Olympus. *The Evening Post* comments that "if its triumph was less decisive and brilliant than the admirers of so notable a work could have desired, the shortcoming was due to causes easily foreseen, but practically unavoidable." These causes are in part indicated in the following comment:

"The spectators, or those of them who devoted any thought to the subject, must have left the theater with three very distinct impressions: first, that they had witnessed a very fine spectacle; second, that among the performers Miss Coghlan was first and the rest nowhere; and third, that one of the finest poetic plays written in a generation had been nearly ruined by the utter incapacity of most of the actors to deliver the verse with any reasonable appreciation of its meaning or its music. It might be added that very few of them managed to appear at ease in their Greek costume. . . . .

"It is plain, after a performance, that Mr. Phillips's play is richer in literary beauty than in pure dramatic, as distinguished from merely theatrical, qualities. Altho it reveals in many places the actor's sense of 'situation'—as in the parting scene between Ulysses and Calypso, in some of the encounters in Hades, and the management of the final rout of the suitors—it is, so far as its action is concerned, much more nearly akin to panorama than drama. It is lacking in cohesion, in the logical relation between cause and effect, in cumulative interest, and in suspense. From beginning to end there is never the least doubt as to the final issue or as to the means by which it is to be brought about. Practically the whole plot is expounded in the prolog, which, from the point of view of the playwright, is not judicious. . . . . .

"In fact, 'Ulysses' has slight claims to be regarded as a great drama, but its deficiencies in this regard are atoned for handsomely by its many and conspicuous literary excellences. Here and there may be found in it lines which halt a little, or are a little too sim-

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ply prosaic, but, on the whole, its versification is smooth and melodious; its English is notably simple and direct, tho rich in terms of descriptive grace or forceful expression, while it abounds in passages of imaginative beauty and emotional feeling, deep, passionate, or tender. Rarely, indeed, has such modern verse been heard on our stage in recent years."

The Tribune's critic finds Mr. Phillips essentially artificial, "the scenes of his 'Ulysses' being those of uninspired, mechanical contrivance, and the language of it being—tho occasionally eloquent and fervid—formal with obvious art." He admits, however, an attractive element in the abundance of scenic display provided for by the author's development of history.

The part of Ulysses was played by Tyrone Power, that of Penelope by Rose Coghlan. Regarding the extent to which the acting contributed to the success of the play, the general opinion seems to be that the performance revealed "the inability of the modern actor to deal with conditions foreign to his daily habit." On this point Alan Dale, in the New York *American*, writes: "With the exception of Tyrone Power (who wasn't great), of Rose Coghlan (who was), and of Miss Adelaide Prince, who as Pallas Athena was superb, the cast developed the fact that these actors could hardly do justice to Stephen Phillips's language." It appears also that in several instances they came to grief over the Greek proper names. On this point *The Times* says: "In the pronunciation of Hellenic names, the cast to a mortal was up in arms against Mr. Smith and his classical dictionary." And to quote again from *The Evening Post:* "The Thunderer, it appears, upon the authority of Poseidon, answered to the name of 'Zooce,' while Pallas, by general consent of gods and mortals, was known as 'Athănie,' which only proves that if the schoolmaster has been abroad he has not reached the Garden Theater."

AN "INSPIRED USE" OF THE PASTE-POT.

CHARLES READE, whose "The Cloister and the Hearth" has been pronounced by many critics, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Besant and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, to be the greatest historical novel ever written in the English language, adopted literary methods, we are told, in which the paste-pot and scissors played a remarkably prominent part. A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London, September 28), after speaking of Reade's "inspired use" of the paste-pot, quotes an interesting outbreak which occurred on the novelist's discovering in the columns of a newspaper a certain harshly worded charge against his methods of work. The incident is given as follows:

"'Plagiarist!' he roared on one occasion, crushing a newspaper. 'Of course I am a plagiarist. Shakespeare was a plagiarist, Molière was a plagiarist. We all plagiarize, all except those idiots who are too asinine to profit by learning from the works of their superiors! Surely to God every blockhead out of a lunatic asylum (except those idiots) must know that, since Homer's time, all authors have parodied his incidents and paraphrased his sentiments. Molière "took his own where he found it." "The thief of all thieves was the Warwickshire thief," who stole right and left from everybody; but then he "found things lead and left them gold." That's the sort of thief I am!'"

The writer goes on to describe the systematic manner in which this novelist drag-netted the morning paper for material. We read:

"Reade took the newspapers as the grand record of human life as it is lived from day to day, and used them as a vast reservoir of fact and suggestion. He devoted one day a week to his scrap-books. These were his vessels which, like the widow of old, he filled with oil from a supply that never failed. Scores of papers and periodicals came to his home at Albert Gate, like sheep to the shearing. I am aware, of course, that there is a great deal to be said about the danger to a literary artist of what is called the 'documentary' method; but that is far too big a question to discuss here. . . . . .

"I should require much time and many pages in which to show how full Reade's novels are of matter which first presented itself to him in newspaper form. The very purposes of his novels, for almost every story he wrote was a crusade between covers, are sufficient indication of his sleepless reference to passing topics and events. In 'Hard Cash' he attacked the abuses of private lunatic asylums; in 'Foul Play' his prey was the rascally ship-knacker; in 'Put Yourself in His Place' he tilted at trades-unions; and in 'A Simpleton,' if I remember rightly, he presented a powerful indictment against the feminine folly of tight-lacing. For all these novels he found material in the newspapers; nay, they were inspired by what he read there after eating a voracious breakfast."

"THE LOWEST FORM OF LITERARY ACHIEVEMENT."

MICHAEL MACDONAGH has collected some interesting information about those modern "ballads of the people," the songs of the London music-halls. Of these songs, he tells us, such as catch the fancy of the audience are soon carried, through the agencies of the provincial music-halls, the itinerant organ-grinders, and the printing-press, to the remotest corners of the kingdom; and he finds that it is unhappily impossible to deny that these ballads, with their "low humor and vulgarity, their mawkish sentimentality, their tawdry patriotism," stir the great heart of the people when songs of a better class would leave them cold. Regarding the origin of these popular effusions, which he characterizes as "perhaps the lowest form of literary achievement of the age," Mr. MacDonagh (in *The Nineteenth Century* for September) writes:

"The most successful wooers of the music-hall muse, in the production at least of low-comedy songs, are men sprung from the very humblest classes, poorly educated and frequently almost illiterate, but with some natural talent and powers of observation, and practical experience of the habits, customs, and modes of thought of the lower orders in large towns and cities. Their songs and 'patter,' ungrammatical and ill-spelt as they may be, when presented by the vocalists who are to sing them in 'the halls' contain gleams of vulgar comedy, which are hugely appreciated by the people, while the refined lays of cultivated writers, more subtle in their humor and less faulty in their meter and rime, but lacking the note of reality, fall, as a rule, utterly flat."

But to be coarse and tawdry is not always enough to insure popularity for a music-hall song. According to Mr. MacDonagh, the taste of the people is governed by influences which have not yet been accurately formulated. "Nobody can tell when a song is going to make a hit; the theme, the air, the occasion, the author, the composer, the vocalist, afford no clue. The public are guided by no rule in the selection of their favorite ballads." Of the manner in which these songs spread among the masses we read:

"They are first printed on slips of paper of the most vivid color and sold at twenty or two dozen a penny by hawkers to the crowds waiting outside the cheap parts of the music-halls for the opening of the doors. Subsequently, collections of the most popular of them are brought out in sheets, which are sold at a penny also. Both the slips and the sheets have an immense circulation. Thus the people obtain the words of the latest music-hall songs; and the airs they pick up in the music-halls or from the barrel-organs in the streets. The life of a popular music-hall song is fleeting, but not more so, perhaps, than a popular novel. For a few months it is sung by the people in their homes and at their outings on holidays. Its air is the favorite melody of every barrel-organ in the kingdom. Long before its words and its music have lost their fascination for the working-classes they become a terrible infliction to the general public. In time, however, the song becomes, from repetition, a sheer horror, even to those who on its first appearance fell most completely under its sway. Indeed, a stage of aversion so acute is reached that a street gamin would run the risk of being murdered if he were to whistle a bar, or sing a stave, of a music-

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hall song which a few months before made every heart throb with excitement.

"But while their vogue lasts, the lines of these music-hall songs are familiar on a million lips. In this respect at least the unread poets of the intellectual classes might well be envious of these humble wooers of the music-hall muses."

The vast bulk of these "ballads of the people," we are further told, are produced by men who are not professional song-writers, but "laborers, artisans, tradesmen, literary amateurs, journalists, actors, music-hall artists." But it is a notable circumstance, says Mr. MacDonagh, that in this branch of song-writing no woman finds a place. Among hundreds of these songs, he has not found one that was written by a woman.

INDUSTRIAL ART AND THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

THAT recent revival of industrial art known as "art nouveau" has been claimed by many artists and critics as fundamentally democratic in its significance. With this opinion an anonymous writer in *The Architectural Record* (September) joins issue. His argument is that art is simply one form of social expression, and that, "as long as the ordinary traditions of society remain aristocratic and exclusive, we can not expect any natural wholesome and general expression of popular and democratic feelings in art"; and in this connection he expresses the opinion that in America social customs are almost as devoid of the democratic spirit as they are in any European country. In support of his general contention he writes further:

"Many modern artists, particularly in France, have been strongly influenced by the democratic spirit, and they have attempted to deal with democratic subjects, and even to treat them in democratic ways; but the democracy of their art remains an aspiration rather than a reality. Like the poetry of Walt Whitman, it often appeals to a more restricted class of admirers than does some battle piece of the Napoleonic empire. Its democracy, that is, has a conscious and forced character, and makes no appeal to the deepest instincts of large numbers of people. So it is with the professed democracy of the 'new artists.' However much they may desire to give their art a democratic character (and we doubt whether the majority of them ever give the matter a thought) they can not make it a vehicle for democratic feeling as long as they themselves remain divided from the prevalent likes and dislikes of the great mass of the people.

"May we not go even farther and question whether certain kinds of industrial art can ever become democratic in the sense of being popular? Industrial art must be much more vigorously adjusted to economic necessities than is fine art. A painting or a piece of sculpture, just in proportion as it is beautiful and makes a profound appeal to the trained taste of mankind, tends to get a value quite apart from its economic value. It belongs in a very real sense to anybody who thoroughly enjoys it, and if it is the sort of thing that many of the right people really enjoy, it inevitably tends actually to become public property. As such there is no economic reason why it may not have that profound effect upon great masses of people which a democratic art should have. But with the industrial arts it is different. They are intended to use as well as to look at; and their production and consumption are dependent upon rigid economic conditions. They must appeal to a certain popular demand; and just in proportion as that demand is small the price of any piece of industrial art will be large. The fact that they are meant to be bought and used by one person or family, and that what may be called their museum value is wholly incidental, will necessarily restrict within very definite and narrow limits the possible democracy of modern industrial art. . . . . .

"This failure on the part of modern revivals of industrial art to appeal to any larger number of people than did the older styles is for economic reasons almost inevitable. Assuredly very much could be done in the way of introducing simple and beautiful yet comparatively inexpensive fabrics and furniture into contemporary houses, and eventually a great success will be the reward of a designer who can appeal to middle-class people of moderate means by reconciling a maximum of artistic excellence with a minimum of expense; yet under present conditions hand-made objects of industrial art can not possibly be really cheap—as cheap as they would have to be in order to become interesting to the vast majority of the American or any other people. For industrial art means, if it means anything, the same scrupulous and loving individual workmanship that it meant in the Middle Ages; and under American economic conditions, careful individual workmanship necessarily means high prices. The standard of living is such that individual hand labor, requiring long training and a peculiar gift, can not sell itself cheap. The only objects which can be sold cheap are those which can be indefinitely duplicated by machinery, those in which the hand labor is reduced to a minimum, and whose virtue it is to repeat a selected type. Machine-made industrial art is the one kind which, at least for the next few generations, has any chance of being cheap enough to be genuinely popular."

In the Defense of Style.—Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in the course of an "appreciation" of Robert Louis Stevenson, contributed to *The Fortnightly Review* (September), comments on the attitude of those people who contemn "style" in literature:

"There are some people, intelligent and industrious and well-meaning people, who fly into hysterics at once at the very sound of the word style. But what is it in reality but a way of referring to technical skill in language? No one is foolish enough to despise technical skill in any other art or craft. Why then should it be looked upon with suspicion or scorn in the sphere of literature? The school which does so regard it goes in for what I have heard vulgarly described as 'throwing it off your chest,' that is, of getting your thoughts on to paper anyhow. The thought is to this class of writer the only valuable thing; the language, the medium in which it is conveyed, is nothing, and he who should waste consideration on so paltry a matter is unworthy of the name of artist. He is a trifler. And yet I do not suppose for a moment that these same people would declare that a painter's conception was everything and his colors and lines nothing, or that a musician's conception was everything and his notes and harmonies nothing. The fact is, of course, as is easily seen when viewed in relation to these analogies, that language is the equivalent of color and line in paint or of notes in musical composition, and that a literary artist can only fulfil himself properly by the choicest use of words to interpret and embellish his ideas."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the September number of *Japan and America* (New York), Japan has more translations of American books than of any other foreign works. This is attributed in part to the fact that the United States copyright does not extend to Japan. Among the books recently rendered in Japanese, this publication mentions Professor Giddings's "Principles of Sociology," Mayo Smith's "Statistics and Sociology," and Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

STUDENT and literary man tho he was, remarks the London *Outlook*, the late Marquis of Salisbury never saw fit to enroll himself in the ranks of statesmen-authors. We read further: "His name is identified with no book—no 'Defense of Philosophic Doubt,' no 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture' or study of Homer, no 'Diderot and the Encyclopedists,' no 'Coningsby' or 'Lothair.' The only booklet, in fact, in the British Museum catalog bearing Lord Salisbury's name is a revised copy of his address on 'Evolution,' which evoked unstinted admiration from scientists on its delivery before the British Association at Oxford. He preferred to remain among the anonymous of the reviews and newspapers. It was very seldom that anything appeared in print with his name appended." When asked if it was true that he was writing a novel, he whimsically answered, "Certainly not. I want my old age to be as honorable as possible."

OF the sailor embalmed in literature *The Academy*, London, says: "Nearly all men have known the sailor, for the sailor, even the old sailor, is an elemental type and has grown but slightly in complexity since Homer saw him on his oar-bench, plowing the wind-dark water to an old tune. Chaucer knew him, and saw in him a knavish alien with the vices of a strong man, with a merry heart and a foul tongue, and a body made comely by the sun and the salt air. Shakespeare knew him, and saw in him a boisterous, irreverent brute with a sense of duty. Cervantes knew him and thought him a pleasant person with a somewhat low sense of humor. An old writer of the time of Queen Anne has painted him in the manner of Hogarth as 'a rare dog, whose thoughts reach not much above the topmast head.' And more recent writers, such as the excellent Marryat, the good Dana, the wise and scholarly Scott, have not found in him either sign of change or operation of improvement."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

THAT three to four hundred buildings are damaged by lightning every year in Great Britain is asserted in the course of a paper read by Alfred Hands before the Fire Prevention Congress in London last July and now printed in *The Western Electrician* (August 15). This being the case, it is evident that safeguards against lightning constitute a very important part of the subject considered by this congress. Mr. Hands does not sweepingly condemn the lightning-rod. He is of the opinion that damage would be very much more frequent if it were not for the number of lighting-conductors in use, altho they are not always successful, and sometimes fail when they appear to have been applied in accordance with the rules supposed to govern the subject. The speaker goes on to say:

"Probably one of the causes that interfere with a clear conception of the methods necessary for protection is the view that is often taken as to what a discharge of lightning is.

"At the best lightning is too often regarded as an electric current overcoming the resistance of the air; but . . . I want you to regard it as a breakdown of the dielectric—not as something leaving the sky to come to earth, or as being hurled from the clouds to strike a building, but to consider it—as it indeed is—as a fracture or cracking both of the air and of any other resisting medium between the oppositely charged bodies, the clouds and the earth. . . . Now, when the stress to which the air is subjected has reached the breaking-point, the line of the fracture becomes visible by the intense heat making the air particles momentarily incandescent, and this we call 'lightning.' The building, which being in the line of the strain gets damaged, forms only a part of the fracture; the air is equally damaged but is a self-repairing medium. Unfortunately, our buildings, trees, and bodies, which are less resisting than the air, are not self-repairing, and so we get the deplorable losses of life and property that occur every year. A building offers less resistance than the surrounding air, therefore the breakdown would tend to go through a building rather than pass it by and go through the air beside it, even if there were no metals in it to render it still more weak.

"Even allowing for the effects of induction, lightning can no more be attracted by a conductor than a crack across a sheet of glass can be attracted by any weak part which would cause it to take other than a straight course. At the top the conductor would be provided with a point, or several points, so as to prevent the discharge occurring, if possible; and, if not, to try and render it less violent. As regards the lower part, if it ended at the ground line the conductor would answer, provided there had been rain and the surface of the ground was wet; but if the flash occurred in dry weather, there would be resistance to overcome between the conductor and the conducting stratum below, causing heat, and the least that would happen would be that the ground at this point would be blown up. This might be considered not worth the expense of making a good earth connection to prevent; but one can not be certain that this would be the only effect. The explosive force in such a case is often equal to that of some pounds of gunpowder, and so there is danger of damage to the brickwork or foundation. A fairly good earth connection is therefore advisable, but it need not be a 'perfect earth'; so long as the resistance is fairly low, and the conductor is of such a size as not to be fused, we can feel confident that it will answer in this case. It must not be supposed that I am stating that a good 'earth' is never necessary; in very many cases it most certainly is. . . . . ."

One of these cases is that in which another good conductor with an earth connection exists in the structure—say, a line of gas-pipe. A discharge would either be entirely diverted to the pipe, or be divided between it and the exterior rod. There would be a side flash between the two conductors if the brickwork or air between was not sufficiently strong. It would be necessary, then, besides having a perfect "earth," to separate the two conductors by a considerable space of resisting material. . . . Other metals must be at a safe distance, or connections made across to act as a conductor for the spark. Mr. Hands goes on to say:

"I have reasons for fixing the safe distance between two perfectly 'earthed' conductors, in the most extreme cases, as five feet for ordinary building materials, while in some cases, depending on the course of the accidental conductor, it is considerably less. Unfortunately, metals are introduced very largely into the construction of modern buildings. . . . It is difficult to set any rule as to the places where connections have to be made. They can only be judged by consideration of the conditions that would exist at the moment of discharge. I may, however, say, that they would be the places where there would be great differences of potential. A spark is, of course, the outward and visible sign of a difference of potential. If this difference is not sufficiently great for the sparks to bridge the gap between the two metals, no effect will occur. . . . These effects are not very serious, as a rule, but they may cause fires if the conditions are suitable, and they, therefore, require guarding against by connections at the critical points. If you were to cover a building completely with metal from the top of the chimneys down to the ground line, making earth connections on each side, you would have a sort of metal case, inside which no electrical effects would occur. You might have metal ramifications of all kinds, but there would be no sparks within the structure. It would not even be necessary to have the structure entirely covered with metal. One might run a large number of wires over it, both vertically and horizontally, so as to make a metal cage, and obtain the same effect, provided that no metal was allowed to pass into the building from the outside without being connected to the cage; but the meshes formed by the wires would require to be comparatively small. It would not be sufficient to run just a few conductors over it, and so get a sort of skeleton cage. There is a case on record which shows that this does not afford metal screening. For very dangerous places, such as explosive magazines and factories, metal screening is generally the best, and often the only safe course to adopt; but for other buildings, I think the enormous expense and unsightly appearance of the cage system of protection would render it impossible of general adoption. In arranging a conductor system it must be borne in mind that there are certain parts of a building that are exposed to be struck, and, therefore, the system must comprise lines of conduction from all those parts. To protect one and leave another exposed is waste of money."

IS ALL MATTER RADIO-ACTIVE?

THE remarkable properties of radium, far from being limited to this newly discovered substance, appear to be shared with it, tho in less degree, by so many other substances that they may be almost said to be universal. Recent researches have shown that radio-active emanations exist in the atmosphere, and that their source is probably the soil. Says the writer of a note on this subject in *The Lancet* (London, August 8):

"The air abstracted by simple suction from the soil is found to be charged with active emanations, and similarly the air of cellars and underground places exhibits this remarkable property. Yet another interesting example is that of the natural carbonic-acid gas which is evolved in districts along the Rhine, which shows marked radio-activity; but some days after its liberation from the earth the gas becomes inactive and behaves like artificial carbon dioxid generated from carbonates by the addition of acids. It is well known, again, that the gases evolved in the thermal waters of Bath contain an important quantity of helium, and Professor Dewar is employing these waters as a source of this mysterious element for experimental work. . . . Quite recently Sir William Huggins and his gifted wife Lady Huggins proved, by examining spectroscopically the light emitted directly by a radium salt at ordinary temperatures, that many of the lines coincided with the spectrum of helium. Again, Professor Rutherford obtained evidence in favor of the view that in the very slow break-up of radium helium appears to be one of the products evolved. Still more recently Sir William Ramsay and Mr. F. Soddy succeeded in detecting helium by the spectroscope in the gases extracted from the radium salt.

"When Sir Wiliam Ramsay confesses that he is as much in the dark about it as any one, it is wise perhaps to wait for the results of further investigation before attempting to give any explanation

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of this singular phenomenon. It is, however, a very remarkable circumstance, considering the series of intricate chemical operations through which radium must pass before it is isolated in a more or less perfect condition, that apparently it should generate helium in some inexplicable way. The fact remains that there is a continuous production of helium from radium. It would be comparatively easy, therefore, to account for the air showing in general radio-active properties, since the property is, so to speak, easily infectious. There are immense stores of radio-active material in the earth, and in fact the whole globe is probably a radio-active sphere. The fact that natural gases escaping from the earth show a marked degree of radio-activity might be useful perhaps in differentiating natural from artificial aerated waters. Different meteorological conditions appear to determine different degrees of radio-activity of the air. Thus considerable activity is excited during fog, while in cold, frosty weather the activity of the air is very high.

"Again, the direction of the wind influences the radio-activity of the air. With the wind in the south and east the activity is about the same; with the wind in the north and west the activity is much lower. A fall of the barometer leads to increased activity probably because radio-active air is withdrawn from the soil owing to the reduced pressure. Altogether, it would appear that the discovery of this remarkable property of radio-activity presents a vast field for exploration. We ventured to think some years ago that such would be the case as soon as sufficient radio-active material could be isolated. The discovery of the properties of radium and helium promise to lift the great veil of nature high indeed, and the patient, laborious scientific research which has led to this result must not be forgotten."

EXPLORATION OF THE AIR BY KITES.

OUR knowledge of the higher regions of the atmosphere has been much extended of late years by sending up self-registering meteorological instruments attached to kites. One of the first scientific men to perfect this system of investigation was Professor Rotch, of Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston. At the congress of meteorologists, now assembled in Europe, this method, we are told by a correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York), will be one of the subjects for consideration, and Professor Rotch will endeavor to get the cooperation of foreign scientists to equip a kite-flying steamship to cruise in tropical waters, "sounding" the upper air. Says the writer:

"Funds from the Smithsonian Institution have enabled him to do some preliminary work in this direction. He flew his kites from the decks of two transatlantic liners, but the result obtained served only to increase his appetite for greater facilities. It was suggested to the Navy Department that it would be a perfectly legitimate use for some small war-ship to be assigned to a kite-flying detail; but up to the present time Secretary Moody has not been able to see his way clear to do so.

"A little voyage away from the earth's surface reveals some surprising conditions. A passenger on such an expedition (if it were possible to accompany the kite) would want a variety of clothing. If it chanced to be a normal summer day on the ground, with the temperature at 72° F., and the breeze blowing freshly at twenty miles an hour, he would need to take his furs and mittens, for by the time he had reached an elevation of 11,000 feet the thermometer would register nearly forty degrees lower, and the wind would be blowing a hurricane. Such is the tale brought down by the automatic registering instruments sent up from Blue Hill. This information may prove serviceable when Professor Langley perfects his flying-machine, for it is evident that he will have to provide steam heat even in summer, if he takes to the upper road.

"The transition from heat to cold does not take place regularly as the distance from the earth increases. At first a traveler ascending would find the air growing warmer. This rise in temperature would go on at the rate of one degree for every 183 feet, until about 1,000 feet had been attained, when the rise would be suddenly increased. Then the hot air would gradually fall behind. The difference between temperature by day and by night ceases at about 1,000 feet height in the air. The light, fluffy clouds of a summer day float about three-fourths of a mile from the earth, and are soon left behind by the scientist's kites. Above the clouds the air is dry.

"The atmosphere, like the ocean, has some currents which might be called 'fixed,' like the Gulf Stream, while others are ephemeral wanderers. Thus it might be possible, when cruising in the cold gales five or six miles from the earth, to run into a narrow river of warmth which had found its way upward from the earth. The directions of the currents also are variable. While a stream of air may be flowing in one direction on the earth's surface, another stream a mile above it may take a different trend.

"Comparatively little is known of the thermal conditions which prevail in the upper equatorial airs. Scientists would like to know how high the trade-winds blow, and how much faster away from the surface of the ocean. There are fewer clouds in the torrid belts, and these have furnished about all the data in past years for this inquiry. By watching clouds it is possible to get an idea of the direction and velocity of air currents; but they naturally furnish no information as to temperature. As it was a kite which furnished the first data as to the electric phenomena in the air, so there are a number of phenomena still to be explored in this branch of aerodynamics, which it is expected the kite will obtain. Among these are the aurora, and the electric waves set in motion by the new wireless telegraphy."

NEW METHODS AND IDEAS IN PLANT-BREEDING.

THE old idea of the production of new varieties in useful plants was primarily to bring out something new and different from any existing form. Preferably this new form should be attractive in some way to the user, as by superior size or symmetry; but little effort was made to produce varieties that should be noteworthy for definite characters that make for efficiency. In a recent paper on "The Forward Movement in Plant-Breeding," abstracted in *Science*. Prof. L. N. Bailey, of Cornell University, tells us how all this is being changed in the work done by our experimenters in scientific agriculture, notably with corn in Illinois, with wheat in Minnesota, and with cotton and other crops by the United States Government. He says:

"We must 'scale' our plants according to what they perform or what they contain. Thus, the new corn-breeding does not attempt to produce new 'varieties' of corn, but to increase the efficiency of any variety by increasing its yield, protein or starch content, its drought-resisting or disease-resisting qualities. . . . . .

"The first thing that strikes one in all this work is its contrast with the old ideals. The 'points' of the plants are those of 'performance,' and 'efficiency.' It brings into sharp relief the accustomed ideas as to what are the good 'points' in any plant, illustrating the fact that these points are for the most part only fanciful, are founded on *a priori* judgments, and are oftener correlated with meek 'looks' than with efficiency. An excellent example may be taken from corn. In 'scaling' any variety of corn, it is customary to assume that the perfect ear is one nearly or quite uniformly cylindrical throughout its length, and having the tip and butt well covered with kernels. In fact, the old idea of a good variety of corn is one that bears such ears. Now, this ideal is clearly one of perfection and completeness of mere form. We have no knowledge that such form has any correlation with productiveness, hardiness, drought-resisting qualities, protein or starch content, and yet these attributes are the ones that make corn worth growing at all. An illustration also may be taken from string-beans. The ideal pod is considered to be one of which the tip-projection is very short and only slightly curved. This, apparently, is a question of comeliness, altho a short tip may be associated in the popular mind with the absence of 'string' in the pod; but we do not know that this character has any relation to the efficiency of the bean pod. We are now undergoing much the same challenging of ideas respecting the points of animals. These 'points,' by means of which the animals are 'scored,' are in large part merely arbitrary. Now, animals and plants are bred to the ideals expressed in these arbitrary points by choosing for parents the individuals that 'score' the highest. When it becomes necessary to recast our 'scales of points,' the whole course of evolution of domestic plants and animals is likely to be changed.

"We are to breed not so much for merely new and striking characters that will enable us to name, describe, and sell a 'novelty,' as to improve the performance along accustomed lines. We are not

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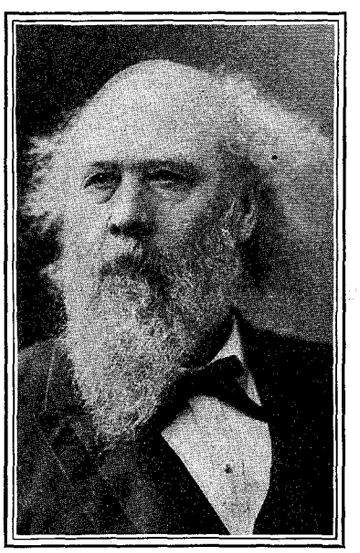
to start with a variety, but with a plant. It is possible to secure a five-per-cent. increase in the efficiency of our field crops. This would mean the annual addition of hundreds of millions of dollars to the national gain. . . . . .

"The main improvement and evolution of agriculture are going to come as the result of greater and better crop yield and greater and better animal production. It is not to come primarily from invention, good roads, rural telephones, legislation, discussion of economics. All these are merely aids. Increased crop and animal production are to come from two agencies—improvement in the care that they receive and improvement in the plants and animals themselves. In other words, the new agriculture is to be built upon the combined results of better cultivation and better breeding. So far as the new breeding is concerned, it is characterized by perfect definiteness of purpose and effort, the stripping away of all arbitrary and factitious standards, the absence of speculative theory, and the insistence on the great fact that every plant and animal has individuality."

AN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EUROPE.

SHALL we ever travel from New York to Paris in a Pullman? The idea of a railroad from America to Europe, via Bering Strait, is by no means a new one; but until recently it has been looked upon as chimerical in the last degree. Now, however, several things have happened to make it less so. The Russian railway system has actually been pushed forward to the Pacific, while we have built lines in Alaska. Success in long-distance tunneling has made the project of a tunnel under Bering Strait not unreasonable. A rail trip by such a route would be long and tiresome, and the road would probably be used not so much for through travel as for the development of the regions through which it would pass. At any rate, it is taken seriously by the *Revue Scientifique*, in which it is described as follows:



REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE W. MELVILLE,
Former Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, United States Navy.

"This project appears to be taking shape to judge from recent news [on the subject]. It has been set on foot by Americans, and the syndicate that has it in charge has recently applied to the Russian Government for the privilege of constructing the Asiatic part of the line, extending from Vladivostock to Cape Nanaimo. In return for this concession the syndicate proposes to furnish the funds, build the road, and run it for a certain number of years, then selling it to the Russian Government at a price dependent on the net cost, increased by ten per cent., for each year. The syndicate will also obtain farming land and mining concessions.

"The project includes the construction of a line connecting Vladivostock with Cape Nanaimo, on Bering Strait, the building of a tunnel under the strait, and finally the connection of the American end of its tunnel with the Canadian lines by a road through Alaska. Thus a continuous line of railway would join the whole of Europe, from Calais to Constantinople, and a large part of Asia, to the entire North American continent. The most interesting part of the work would evidently be the construction of the submarine tunnel under Bering Strait. This is not of great width. It is narrower than the Channel from Calais and Dover, and there are two islands in the middle. The tunnel could thus be built in two sections, and it is proposed to drive it by means of tubes. . . . It has even been proposed to build a bridge across the strait, but the current is too powerful and the push of the ice too great toward the close of winter for such a project to succeed. There will be no serious difficulties in the construction of the Asiatic line, nor of the American, in Alaska and the Yukon region.

"We must not believe, of course, that the American syndicate . . . is moved by humanitarianism or scientific enthusiasm. The plan naturally is a question of money—the development of Siberia and Alaska. Siberia is one of the most fertile countries on the globe, capable of giving immense returns to agriculture and stock-raising. It also has great mineral wealth. The same is true of Alaska, where agriculture may be greatly developed. Alaska is popularly regarded as a land of ice. So it is in winter, but in summer . . . fruits and vegetables grow abundantly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CONFERENCE.

THIS conference, which was called by the German Government at the Emperor's suggestion, met at Berlin on August 4, there being present representatives of Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and the United States. Of its deliberations, *Cosmos* (Paris) gives the following information:

"On account of the great number of systems in use to-day, the first point considered was the union of the different companies and a general rule looking toward intercommunication between all the present stations in the public interest. When the problem of syntonization shall have been solved, it will be evidently proper for one system to act independently of the others, since it need not disturb its neighbors; but up to the present time a uniform rule should be imposed, and a hundred experiments show that it is necessary. The conference of course has not power to decide in this matter; it has only to draw up a program of questions to be studied, which are to be discussed in a future session. It goes without saying that the meeting and its objects have stirred up much feeling in the world of wireless telegraphy. Some have gone so far as to insinuate that its object is to favor certain companies at the expense of others, and it has been further asserted that as wireless telegraphy is in its infancy and the object of numerous investigations, any regulation of it would put a stop to all experiment. Finally, the conference, which we hope will give good results, has been received with rather bad grace by several of the magnates of wireless telegraphy."

The proceedings of the conference were made public on September 3 at the capitals of the various countries represented. From *Electricity* (September 9) we learn that it issued a protocol which it is proposed to embody in a future international treaty. This provides that coast wireless-stations shall transmit, regardless of the wireless system used, all messages "originating from or intended for vessels at sea," and that "the contracting parties shall publish any technical information likely to facilitate or expedite communications between coast stations and ships at sea." A uniform tariff is recommended, and it is provided that "wireless stations must, unless there should be absolute impossibility, accept in preference requests for help that may come from vessels." The fifth article declares: "The service of wireless telegraph-stations must be organized as far as practicable so as not to interfere with the service of other stations." *Electricity* says, in conclusion:

"General Greely was chairman of the American commission which attended the conference. This commission had no authority to make any agreement for the United States, but the protocol embodies in most of the essential features the views expressed by the American commissioners."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Publicity in Government Reports.—In commenting on the recent retirement of Rear Admiral Melville, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the United States navy, the technical press gives him full credit for his great services in the building up of our fine fleet and unanimously concedes him a place in

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the very foremost ranks of his profession. In an editorial article on the subject, *The Engineering Magazine* (September) points out that Admiral Melville's great services to the engineering profession at large in the publication of his official reports could not have been rendered had the United States not departed from the policy of secrecy followed by other governments in naval matters. Says the editor:

"In no other service in the world is such freedom as to publicity of methods and plans permitted as in that of the United States. The annual reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering have long been recognized as among the important engineering publications of the year. They have formed the subject of extended reviews and editorials in the technical press of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and they have placed the professional status of that bureau in the forefront of engineering progress. Details which in other lands would have been jealously guarded under the seal of official secrecy, and the revelation of which would have created international scandals, have been permitted to be published and discussed as freely as are the professional papers of a technical society. While some have questioned the wisdom of such a liberal policy, there is absolutely no doubt in the minds of engineers that it is the only correct method to pursue."

THE NAPHTHA-MOTOR ON THE RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to a daily paper quoted (but not named) by *The Western Electrician*, railroad men in the West are considering the advisability of substituting gasoline-engines for steam-locomotives on branch and suburban lines. The experiment has been tried with success, it is said, on the Tabor and Northern, an 18-mile road in Iowa connecting with the Burlington. Says the writer of the article quoted:

"Railroad men say the gasoline-car is so reasonable it is a wonder no one has ever thought of it before. They point to the gasoline automobile, and ask why, if such a machine can be driven from San Francisco to New York over turnpikes and country roads, people should never before have thought of its usefulness on railroads, where it must obviously be more powerful. The officials point out two uses to which they think the gasoline-car will almost certainly be put. They say it will come into universal use on suburban lines. The Illinois Central has been studying for a long time what it could substitute for locomotives on its local trains. The only recourse it had was to electricity, and there are so many objections to that power it has never been adopted. It is suggested that the Iowa experiment has solved that problem. The other field in which it is expected that gasoline may come into use is on elevated lines and surface street-cars. It is pointed out that if this motor will work satisfactorily on a street-car, it will save the immense expense of electrical plants."

Regarding all this, *The Western Electrician* remarks:

"We have no great fear that gasoline-engines will supersede electric motors in street-railway operation, either on the score of efficiency, economy of operation, or as pleasing the traveling public. But our attention is arrested by one statement in the quotation given. It is to the effect that there are so many objections to electricity that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has never adopted it for use in transmitting power to its suburban trains. We should like to know what these objections are. Is it feared that the electric locomotive, emitting torrents of cinders and billows of black smoke, will bring discredit on the road in contrast to the altogether lovely soft-coal locomotive now in use? Probably not. In fact, there is no objection to the use of electric power on the Illinois suburban trains which is at all commensurate with the advantages that would accrue from the change. It is surprising that the Illinois Central, so enterprising and well managed in other matters, is so unduly conservative in the one respect of introducing electricity on its suburban service."

Effect of Intense Cold on Radium.—The intensity of the radiation from radium, instead of diminishing at very low temperatures, as that due to chemical action in ordinary substances, is increased—so that physicists have another problem to grapple with in the case of this remarkable substance. This fact appears from a special cable despatch of August 15, announcing a communication to the French Physical Society by Professor Curie. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"It was only in March last that eminent men of science refused to accept the statement so irreconcilable to scientific experience that radium possesses the property of maintaining a temperature at a point three degrees higher than that of its surroundings. But the fact that, in addition to the marvelous radio-active properties already described, radium has this unique and unprecedented power of the emission of heat has been established beyond the possibility of question. Strenuous efforts have been made to obtain accurate measurements of this heat production and determine the effects of external condition in promoting and retarding it. Professor Curie found that heat emission remains unchanged through a very wide range of temperature, there being no perceptible variation at the temperature of a summer day, or that of liquid air; but if a downward stride is taken from the temperature of liquid air to that of liquid hydrogen, radium shows that it is not always unaffected by the external temperature. And here comes the amazing new fact that the change in the rate of heat emission of radium within the comparatively short distance of absolute zero is in exactly the opposite direction to what might be expected in view of the effect of low temperatures on ordinary chemical action, for at the temperature of liquid hydrogen the heat emission of radium, instead of being reduced, is augmented. In simple language, the substance which does not change its heat at all temperatures, from that of an ordinary room to that of liquid air, gives out a greater heat when subjected to the greatest cold that scientists have yet reached. These experiments with liquid hydrogen have led to the curious discovery that freshly prepared salt or solution of radium has a comparatively feeble power of giving off heat at all temperatures; but the power steadily increases for about a month, when it reaches its minimum activity, which it then maintains apparently indefinitely. These remarkable results have failed to throw any light upon the process whereby radium maintains a constant emission of heat radio-activity."

KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICITY AND KNOWLEDGE OF MATTER.

IT has long been customary to assert that we do not know what electricity is, the assumption being made, at the same time, that we do know exactly what is the material of which the visible and tangible universe is constructed. But of late some scientific men have been forced to conclude that electricity is better known to us than matter, of whose constitution, altho we have more than one theory on the subject, we are practically ignorant. In a recent lecture, Sir Oliver Lodge says of the electron or electrical unit of matter, when discussing whether or not it may have a purely material nucleus:

"The mass which is explicable electrically is to a considerable extent understood, but the mass which is merely material (whatever that may mean) is not understood at all. We know more about electricity than about matter; and the way in which electrical inertia is accounted for electromagnetically and localized in the ether immediately surrounding the nucleus of charge is comparatively clear and distinct."

Commenting on this, *The Electrical Review* says in a leading editorial (August 22):

"In other words, we know more about the laws which govern this invisible agent than we do about the most commonplace matter.

"This statement is, of course, strictly true. It needs only to be made to be acquiesced in. We are, or rather we think we are, so familiar with things which we can see and handle that they seem commonplace, but to be able to control an invisible agent seems most wonderful. It is possible that before many years we will discover that we really know more about matter than we now think we do; at least this will be the case if the suggestions made by Sir Oliver Lodge should be sustained by later discoveries. He has thrown himself enthusiastically into the study of the new

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theories of electricity, and as a result of these studies he has been led to certain ideas which are not entirely assented to by his brother physicists. But it should be remembered that Sir Oliver Lodge is ever most careful to distinguish between theories which seem to be well supported by facts and mere hypothesis thrown out to stimulate research and discussion. Sir Oliver's idea is that an atom of matter is made of a staple group of electrons, and electrons themselves are merely electrical charges. He thinks that all the properties of matter can be accounted for in this way and are merely the result of electrical forces. Should this be true we may then begin to feel that we know something about matter, for an atom of matter may be nothing more than a crystal of electricity."

RESISTANCE OF LIVING TISSUE TO DIGESTION.

WHY is not the stomach itself digested by the fluids that it contains? This resisting property, which is shared by all living tissue, is of course due in some way to the vital processes going on in it; but the precise mechanism has long remained a mystery. The truth of the theory that living tissue secretes a so-called "anti-ferment," in whose presence the digestive ferments are powerless, has now been made probable by experiment. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 15):

"The digestive tract is filled with ferments capable of attacking, dissolving, and altering the food contained therein; and nevertheless these ferments attack neither the intestinal walls nor the parasitic worms that often live there. Why is this? The question has been often discussed, and the recent investigations of E. Weinland on the tryptic ferment have brought it up again. About 1891 Frenzel stated his belief that the protection enjoyed by intestinal parasites was probably due to anti-ferments secreted by the living tissues. An interesting experiment along this line has been made. A mixture of fibrin and trypsin or pepsin was prepared and, after the addition of a small quantity of the juice of ascarides, it was found that no digestion of the fibrin took place. . . . The ferment did not attack the fibrin even when no more of the juice of parasitic worms was added for an hour. It is thus not the living tissues that resist digestion, it is the juices that impregnate them, which they themselves have produced. This anti-ferment is very powerful: it remains active for months. It loses its properties when boiled, but heating to 60° C. [140° F.] for ten minutes scarcely affects it. Heating to 80° C. [176° F.] for the same time greatly lessens its antidigestive action. As for the nature of the active substance, it can not be characterized otherwise than by its effects on digestion. The substance exercises an inhibitory influence on digestion; hence its name of anti-ferment. If it is kept warm, a precipitate forms; but this contains none of the active substance, which remains in the liquid. It may be precipitated with alcohol. . . . A fact worth noting is that the ferment and the anti-ferment may be mixed for a long time without mutual destruction. The anti-ferment simply prevents the digestive action of the ferment; if they are separated, the ferment soon exercises its specific influence. The anti-ferments are evidently products of cellular activity, but it is not known which part of the cell originates them. . . It would be very interesting to pursue further researches on anti-ferments, which are perhaps numerous, and of which possibly some use might be made. But aside from this, their scientific interest is more than sufficient to encourage investigation in the path opened by Messrs. Frenzel and Weinland."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Oscillations of an Atom.—Interesting light on atomic motion has been thrown by the recent investigations of two German physicists, Lummer and Gehrcke, who have recently shown that a given portion of the beam of light from mercury vapor (the green rays) is in condition to interfere with a portion of the same beam 125 centimeters [4 feet 1 inch], or 2,600,000 wave-lengths farther along the beam. This is interpreted by them to mean that as many as 2,600,000 successive waves come without a break of continuity from the vibrating luminous particles in mercury vapor. Consequently, the number of free oscillations made by an atom of a luminous gas during the intervals between collisions between that atom and others, during which times the atom is presumably not receiving energy from any source to make good its losses by radiation, is, in the case of mercury vapor at least, as many as 2,600,000, and that without very great decrease of amplitude. This is very striking when we consider that the most carefully designed and constructed mechanical vibrator, such as a pendulum, can not be made to vibrate, when left to itself, more than a few thousands of times without greatly decreasing in amplitude. Why can the atom "keep going" so much longer than the pendulum? The answer may lie in a consideration of the new electric theory of matter. According to a mathematical presentation of this made by Max Abraham in *Drude's Annalen* and abstracted in *Science* (September 4), from which the data given above are also taken, the phenomenon is dependent on the amount of electrical energy stored in the electric field around an electron or electrical subdivision of an atom. Says the writer:

"Taking the data which have been obtained from experiments on cathode rays, it appears that a number of electrons sufficient to weigh a gram have associated with them about forty million million foot-pounds of energy when stationary. That is, estimating that a hot gas radiates five watts per gram, the total electron energy associated with an atom would last for a hundred *million million million* oscillations of full intensity before it were all exhausted by radiation, or rather the energy associated with a pair of rotating electrons would last for a hundred million million million periods before it were all radiated. This gives us some insight into the matter mentioned in the foregoing note on the interference of light with great path difference. It is probable that the limit of path difference which will produce interference is determined by frequency of molecular collisions rather than by diminished amplitude of atomic oscillations between collisions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE discovery of a new metal called selium by Edward Mollard, a Frenchman, is reported to the State Department. Says *Engineering News*: "The discoverer asserts that selium costs only one-twelfth as much as aluminum and is lighter and stronger. It does not rust and is therefore suitable for shipbuilding, for the manufacture of pipes and for railroad construction. It is asserted also that it is capable of taking a fine polish resembling nickel. Its hardness is not quite equal to that of iron, but is greater than that of lead or zinc. Its strength is said to be greater than that of iron, but less than that of steel."

ON the island of Heligoland has been erected a light-house of great power which has several noteworthy features. "The most remarkable," says *La Nature*, "is the abandonment of Fresnel lenses and prisms and a return to the old parabolic reflector with a powerful source of light at its focus. The mirror is of silvered glass 75 centimeters [30 inches] in diameter. The light is furnished by an arc-lamp and a current of 30 amperes. The optical apparatus is composed of three of these mirrors with their lamps and gives a flash of one-tenth second every five seconds. It can be seen at a distance of 64 kilometers" [40 miles].—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT is stated," says *The Electrical Review* (August 22), "that the Italian Government is soon to carry on wireless telegraphy operations on a large scale, and a station of great power is to be erected in Italy which will not only communicate with the interior and the rest of Europe, but also with South America. The Government came to this decision after the recent success obtained by Marconi in sending messages across the Atlantic, and it is now proposed to construct an aerial telegraphy post of especially long range. The Italian congress voted the sum of 800,000 lire ($160,000) to be used for this purpose. According to a decree which has recently been passed, the station is to be laid out with sufficient power to be able to communicate with a similar station to be erected in South America. It will be utilized besides to communicate with the different Marconi stations in Europe. Marconi himself is to have charge of the work, and he acts as the representative of the two English and American companies which hold the patents."

"MORE than twenty years ago," says *Knowledge* (September), "Prof. T. Eimer showed that among lizards the following changes in color-pattern are very commonly observable: First there are longitudinal stripes, which break up into spots; the latter coalesce to form transverse bars, which finally disappear and leave the skin of one uniform tint. In some lizards the whole of these stages are passed through during life, but in others only the second or even the first stage is reached, while in yet others commencement is made with the second or some later stage. From these facts Eimer advanced the theory that the same series of color-evolution has occurred in the animal kingdom generally. Recently Dr. H. Gadow, of Cambridge, in a paper contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, has tested Eimer's observations in the case of certain Mexican lizards, and finds that in the main they hold good. It appears, however, that it is only in certain stations these changes take place, so that they are limited to particular races or breeds, in which, moreover, only some of them occur. It is believed that the changes are due to differences in the amount of light received in the habitat of these particular breeds, and therefore that they are protective in their nature."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS AND THE CHURCH.

WHAT promises to be one of the most serious struggles in which organized labor has engaged, namely, a direct conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, is among the possibilities of the immediate future. Father M. J. Ward, of Beloit, Wis., has declared that neither he nor any other priest of the Roman Catholic faith will give absolution to those who have taken the oath of the International Typographical Union. The oath to which he objects is as follows:

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise."

Father Ward's attitude is indorsed by a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen throughout the country. Father Hayes, representing Archbishop Farley, of New York, declares that "no oath obliging a man to obey the rules of an organization in preference to the laws of the church or the state can have the sanction of the Catholic Church. It is on this ground that the church fights the secret societies." Bishop Scannell, of Omaha, says: "I am at a loss to understand how any sensible man could formulate such an abomination, or how any sensible man could assume it." And Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, says:

"A man owes his allegiance first to God. That is equivalent to the allegiance he owes his church. If this oath or pledge requires the member of a union to do anything which the Catholic Church forbids, the church being a religious organization as described in the oath, no Catholic can conscientiously take the oath. The church requires allegiance first. While the oath might be interpreted as not interfering with a man's religious obligations, it would seem that according to the text of the oath allegiance to the union has priority. It would seem that in the event of the church commanding something to which the union might object, the oath might hinder a man from following the command of the church, and therefore no Catholic can belong to a union where such an obligation is demanded of him."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) expresses its belief that "the whole question is one of clumsy writing, rather than of any idiotic attempt at being above law and gospel." It says further:

"The typographical unions certainly can have no desire to antagonize the Catholic Church, the best friend of labor, by permitting an apparent conflict between the religious and membership obligations, nor to put a weapon into the hands of labor's enemies, those privileged classes, who would rejoice to brand every workingman's organization as an underminer of the state.

"It would be poor policy, and poorer principle, for any body of workingmen to let itself be misrepresented as holding religion and patriotism second to personal interest."

The Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"As a large proportion of the members of the Typographical Union are Catholic, it may, of course, be taken for granted that the utterances [of Roman Catholic priests and prelates] which have been quoted will be given the earnest and respectful consideration which is due to them. . . . It can not be denied that, as it stands at present, the oath or obligation may justifiably be termed both irreligious and unpatriotic. It binds those who take it to carry out the behests of the union even if these should be in opposition to the solemn duties of the members to God and their country; for the church is a religious and the state a political organization. These duties take precedence of all others which are binding upon a citizen. As a government inspector who is investigating the administration of the Chicago post-office points out, the men who take the vow of the Typographical Union can not without perjury swear to support the Constitution of the United States.

"The wording of the obligation can easily be altered so as to remove all ground for either hostile criticism or positive condemnation."

The New York *Unionist*, the organ of the Allied Printing Trades, has the following to say:

"'Fly-gobbler' is a word often used to describe people quick as a wink to catch an idea comforting to their prejudices, but in the end disappointing to their desires. As a fact, they are mentally gobblers, but not 'fly.'

"Those were silly fly-gobblers who last week leaped to the conclusion, from what they read in the press telegrams, that the International Typographical Union was about to come into collision with the Roman Catholic Church. They were fly-gobblers of the purest plutocratic type if they hoped to see the printers combatively proceeding to 'place the union above the church.' Nothing of the kind will ever occur. The union has its own place; the church has its own. The two are apart. Their domains do not touch. The head of the church in America and the president of the International, both men of at least ordinary intelligence, could settle any apparent conflict of obligations in a very brief parley. It may with a good deal of confidence be doubted that after a little explanation the church will even ask that for form's sake the typographical pledge be rephrased. . . . . .

"Rev. Mr. Doyle, of the Paulists, editor of *The Catholic World*, with common sense and good humor, assumed an attitude on the question that he will hardly be called on to change. Asked if he would absolve a printer he laughed. 'I shall answer that query,' he replied, 'in the words of the humorous Southern priest who, when asked if he would refuse to bury the Union dead, replied that he'd be only too glad to bury every one of them. So should I be only too glad to absolve every mother's son of the Typographical Union.' And, as one good turn deserves another, so the union will be highly pleased to put its label on all the church's printing."

"ANIMALS' RIGHTS" AND THEOLOGY.

A RATHER unusual discussion is being carried on just now in English humanitarian circles regarding the question of animals' rights and religion. Monsignor John S. Vaughan, a well-known Roman Catholic clergyman, has written an article in *The Humane Review* (London, July), laying down the principle that, theologically speaking, animals have no rights at all, and he quotes in support of this position the words of several high dignitaries of the church, including Cardinals Newman and Manning. Cardinal Newman once said:

"We have no duties toward the brute creation; there is no relation of justice between them and us. Of course, we are bound not to treat them ill, for cruelty is an offense against that holy law which our Maker has written on our hearts, and it is displeasing to Him. But they can claim nothing at our hand; into our hands they are absolutely delivered. We may use them, we may destroy them at our pleasure, not our wanton pleasure, but still for our own ends, for our own benefit and satisfaction, provided that we can give a rational account of what we do."

On the same subject Cardinal Manning has declared:

"It is perfectly true that obligations and duties are between moral persons, and therefore the lower animals are not susceptible of those moral obligations which we owe to one another; but we owe a sevenfold obligation to the Creator of those animals. Our obligation and moral duty is to Him who made them, and if we wish to know the limit and the broad outline of our obligation, I say at once it is His nature and His perfections; and among those perfections one is most profoundly that of eternal mercy. And therefore, altho a poor mule, or a poor horse, is not indeed a moral person, yet the Lord and Maker of that mule and that horse is the highest lawgiver, and His nature is a law to Himself. And in giving a dominion over His creatures to man, He gave them subject to the condition that they should be used in conformity to His own perfections, which is His own law, and, therefore, our law."

This teaching, observes Monsignor Vaughan, is "simply the doctrine of the Catholic Church," and "those who declare that the Catholic Church teaches that animals have no rights, strictly so-called, state her teaching accurately enough, so far as the actual

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words are concerned." But, he adds, "when, as a consequence of this doctrine, they go on to infer that the Catholic Church teaches that animals may be ill-treated and ill-used and tortured according to man's whim and fancy, it is quite evident to every theologian that they have not understood the meaning and the value of terms." We quote further:

"Many argue, but most falsely, that the Catholic Church justifies, even if she does not encourage, every form of cruelty. But nothing could be further from the truth. She teaches that man is responsible to the Supreme Judge for all his actions: and that he is bound to conduct himself, not only toward God and toward his neighbor, but even toward the lowest of God's creatures, in such a manner as to please and gratify Him 'who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all his works' (Psalm cxlv. 9).

"Man must act in conformity with the nature that God has bestowed upon him. He must consequently govern his conduct according to the dictates of sound reason. He must keep his lower and animal passions in check, and resist the promptings of a cruel disposition. To cause pain, therefore, even to a bird or a beast, *without a sufficient reason*, still more to inflict suffering for suffering's sake, is most undoubtedly contrary to the mind of the church."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF PIUS X.

The London *Humanitarian* (September), the official journal of the Humanitarian League, expresses emphatic dissent from this view of the relation between men and animals. "We repudiate it," continues the same paper, "none the less emphatically because it is held not only by the pro-vivisectionist school of Catholics to which Monsignor Vaughan belongs, but also by a certain pro-vivisectionist ethical school which follows Kant's doctrine that animals are merely *things* and may therefore be treated not as *ends* but as *means*, and that man has no duties toward any beings but his fellow men." Quoting Kant's remark that "to treat animals cruelly runs counter to the duty of man *toward himself*, because it deadens the feeling of sympathy with them in their sufferings, and thus weakens a natural tendency which is very serviceable to morality in relation to other *men*," *The Humanitarian* goes on to say:

"It was evidently from this source that the late Prof. D. G. Ritchie, himself a strong vivisectionist, derived the views expressed in his 'Natural Rights,' where he maintained, absurdly enough, that 'we may be said to have duties of *kindness toward* the animals, but it is incorrect to represent these as strictly *duties toward* the animals themselves, as if they had rights against us.'

"Thus we see that both theologian and ethicist (for bad logic, like bad fortune, makes strange bedfellows) are united on this point—that animals not being *persons*, mankind can not have any direct duties toward them as mere *things*—a contention which has been stated in a far more forcible manner in an American work entitled 'The Dog Question, Discussed in the Interests of Humanity.' Here is the sum of the theological doctrine in a nutshell:

Now, my boy or girl, whichever you are, drop this nonsense about dogs. They are demanding valuable time that should be employed in teaching such as you. A dog can not love you. You can not love a dog. Naught beside a divine soul can love or be loved. Chloroform your dog, and take to reading your Testament.

"That the absurdity of their position is felt by the ethicists themselves (tho not by the theologians) is shown by the unintended humor of Professor Ritchie's avowal that 'we have admitted certain animals to a sort of honorary membership of our society; and we come to think of them as standing in a quasi-human relation to ourselves, especially when we give them names of their own, as if they were persons. In a metaphysical sense we may be said to have duties toward these honorary human beings.' A truly Pickwickian solution of a threatening problem!

"In reply to all this, we would point out that while the theologian (who is still quite medieval in his beliefs) and the ethicist (who is scarcely more modern) are fully at liberty, if it so pleases them, to hold this obsolete notion of an absolute line of demarcation betwen human and non-human, their friend and ally, the modern vivisecting scientist, is certainly not at liberty to do so. *He*, at any rate, knows well enough that there is no such barrier between mankind and the lower races, but that man is himself in very truth a member of the animal kingdom, and that the difference is one of degree, and of degree only. . . . It is for this reason that the humanitarian claims 'rights' for animals, because they are not what the theologian and the pseudo-ethicist would represent them—mere senseless automata—but sentient and intelligent beings with a strong individuality."

THE ALLEGED "DISINTEGRATION" OF PROTESTANTISM.

IT has long been the theory of Roman Catholic critics that Protestantism must fall to pieces by its own innate weakness. To which Protestant scholars have replied that their church is strong because it is built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets as revealed in the Scriptures. In view of the fact that, through the operation of the higher criticism, many Protestant churches are discarding traditional Scriptural principles, some conservative Protestants are themselves inclining to the belief that the disintegration of Protestantism is an actual danger. In the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic, No. 42), a well-known German Protestant church paper, this view finds expression in rather strong terms, in a series of discussions on the recent German elections. We quote as follows:

"The recent elections to the Reichstag have revealed the deplorably weak hold of the German Protestant state churches on the mind of the public. It is not surprising that the Ultramontane press is boasting loud and long that German Protestantism no longer has any roots in the nation and that its end has come. Conservative Protestant journals are declaring that a really Christian people would have selected a different parliament, and that if the church were a real power in the hearts and minds of the people the elections in the leading Protestant country of Europe would not have resulted in such a marked victory of its enemies, the Social-Democrats and the Roman Catholics. There is indeed no mystery in the fact that these two seemingly contradictory elements should have both triumphed, for in reality, as is often the case when extremes meet, they represent one principle, but in different ways.

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Both Roman Catholicism and Social-Democracy represent the principle of authority and obedience to authority, but the one does it in the religious and the other in the economic sphere. Both declare that only in their fold can salvation be found, the one offering salvation in the world beyond, the other the highest happiness in this. Hence both have at heart an agreement in spiritual teachings, and Protestantism has endeavored to resist them both by maintaining the principle of subjective independence of thought and life. The original principle taught by the Reformation, of making one's own conscience the arbiter in matters of creed and deed, has degenerated into absolute subjectiveness, that acknowledges no authority and no commands.

"The current Protestant theological schools have succeeded in reducing Christianity to 'a religious phenomenon,' which is but one of a kind and is indissolubly connected by its history and ideals with other great types of religion, such as Heathendom, Islam, and Judaism. If any supremacy is accorded to Christianity, it is not that of the one truth over against the many forms of error, but at most only the prominence of a '*primus inter pares*.' According to critical Protestant theology, the absolute truth of Christianity must be sacrificed in the interests of scientific religious research. This process of disintegration in fundamental principles is finding its way into Protestant pulpits and pews, and the 'popularizing' of the latest results of the very newest criticism in school and press is one of the demands of the day. In the same way the attitude of critical thought toward the person and work of Christ is changing. For many Jesus Christ is little or nothing more than a model man, and a great moral teacher, but not the eternal Son of God.

"And now what are the fruits that Protestant Germany is reaping from this abuse of the principle of individual rights in matters of faith? What is happening is simply that the two great enemies of Protestantism, Social-Democracy and Roman Catholicism, are crowding it to the wall and planting their banners where the Protestants themselves have discarded their own fundamental principles. The fact of the matter is, the Center or Catholic Party in parliament, being a unit in action, really rules the country, of which two-thirds of the population is at least nominally Protestant; and the Protestant Emperor is compelled to come to an understanding with the Catholic Center in order not to allow the Social-Democratic and other radical parties to become the real ruling power in the land."

The *Alte Glaube* is convinced that Protestantism can regain its old power only by a return to its original principles, especially to an acceptance of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and life. Other Protestant journals are proposing the organization of a distinctively Protestant party in parliament, of a "Protestant Center," modeled after the Catholic Center, and thus to fight fire with fire; but to this plan others object on the ground that Protestant ethical principles will not admit such methods of warfare.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

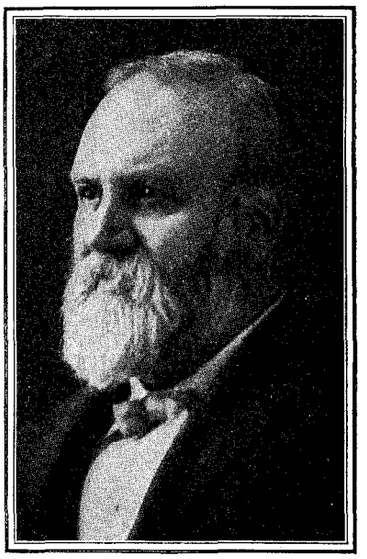
DRIFT FROM SKEPTICISM TO FAITH.

SO much has been heard during late years of the drift from faith to skepticism that it will come as a surprise to many to be told that there is an equally strong current setting in the opposite direction. Prof. James Orr, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, who has given special study to the subject and claims to speak as an expert, is impressed by the headway which Christianity has made among free-thinkers, and declares that he has in his possession a list of some twenty-eight secularist leaders in England and Scotland who have become Christians. In an address recently delivered in this country and printed in *Zion's Herald* (Boston, August 26), Professor Orr cites the cases of two famous English free-thinkers, Joseph Barker and Thomas Cooper, both of whom died Christian believers, and goes on to speak of the well-known case of George J. Romanes:

"Mr. Romanes, the great evolutionist, whose books you will find in every library, lost every atom of faith he ever had. He wrote one of the most trenchant books that we have against the existence of God, and that book is often quoted.' . . . But in the last two or three years of his life a great change came over him. Bit by bit his confidence in his old unbelief was shaken; bit by bit he came under the power of the gospel, and he died a Christian in full communion with the Church of England, avowing the faith of Jesus, his deity and his atonement, and the resurrection of the dead, and every other great article of our faith."

The Haeckel movement, in Germany, affords several more instances of scientists abandoning the materialistic attitude. We quote again:

"There is just now in our country [England] a great popular outburst of infidelity. We have of late years had a new development in the form of what is called sixpenny editions of books. Among them there is a book that must be known to many over here, Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe,' a translation of a German book, a book that has gone through a large number of editions in its own country and is translated into English. I have no doubt you have an American edition of it, but we have an English edition of it, and now here it is careering about in this sixpenny edition; and the idea of that German book is to make the most virulent attack on Christianity and on Christian faith, to show that science, as the author declares, destroys those three great buttresses of superstition: God and immortality and the freedom of the will. I do not minimize the seriousness of that side. But what I want to say is this, that while this book of Haeckel's that I speak of is being circulated in that way, it has long, for fully a quarter of a century, been discarded in Germany itself, and there is this very peculiar thing about it that struck me. In reading that book of Haeckel's, as I have had occasion to do, and write about it also, I was impressed by this—that nearly all the great scientific authorities that he quotes, and certain of the greatest of them quoted in favor of his opinions, changed their views some thirty or forty or twenty-five years ago. He has to bemoan, as he goes along, that they have all changed since then and come round to the other side. That is a singular fact, isn't it? I will give you the names of one or two of them. There is the most eminent physiologist in Germany, I suppose, who died recently, Virchow, of Berlin. He was a thoroughgoing materialist; wrote exactly on the line of this Haeckel book; taught his monism and his materialism in a way that rejoiced the soul of Haeckel. But later on, in a famous lecture which he gave at Berlin, called the 'Freedom of Science,' he threw over all that to the wind, rounded upon the view he had hitherto held, and went straight from this very kind of thing that Haeckel advocated, went even from evolutionism so far as it professed to establish the descent of man from the ape; he said: 'It is all nonsense; you are as far as ever you were from establishing any connection between man and the ape.' That is the highest physiological authority in Germany; yet he said these things. Well, poor Haeckel, of course, rubs his eyes and bemoans this defection of his supporter, thinks it is a sad business he has gone away in this fashion; but so the fact is.



JAMES ORR, D.D.,
Professor of Apologetics and Theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

"There is another of his great authorities, Du Bois-Raymond, another man who wrote just in the same way materialistically, held this same theory of things that Haeckel is advocating. He, too, in a famous declaration, came quite round about, as Haeckel bemoans, and has reaffirmed the soul of man, reaffirmed the spiritual principle in man, and reaffirmed the supernatural element of man, and Haeckel is inconsolable at his defection.

"And then there is another man that I will name—Wundt, the man who stands probably highest as a psychologist in Germany, at

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Leipsic—and he in his younger days wrote books just on the same lines, materialistic, resolving man very much into brain or brain functions; but Haeckel tells us that in a later book he has published he regards this early book that he published as the great crime of his youth that it will take him all the rest of his life to expiate, and so he is now writing the other thing."

Turning lastly to Scotland, Dr. Orr names Professor Tait, of Edinburgh University, and Lord Kelvin, two of the most eminent scientists of our age:

"Professor Tait, before his death, a number of years ago, came across an article in which there was just a lot of this claptrap that you hear so often, about men of science all being skeptics, and it rather set up the good man's back. He wrote an article in which he simply asked the question: 'Who are the greatest men of science of our time?' He went over the list of them, and then he asked: 'How many of these are skeptics?' And he could not find a skeptic in the whole of his list. That was Professor Tait.

"As for Lord Kelvin, just the other month the first day of May, in London, he electrified the scientific world at the close of a scientific lecture by declaring there, in the face of the world, that it was all nonsense to say that science had dispproved or thrown any doubt upon creative power and energy. On the contrary, he said, science demonstrates, science proves, the existence and reality of creative power and intelligence; and he goes on to tell about a conversation, in a subsequent letter, which he had with Liebig, a man that is known in another connection very well. He had this conversation with Liebig, and he asked him what he thought of the matter, and Liebig gave the most absolute declaration in the same direction that Lord Kelvin has done."

"Notwithstanding all the forces of unbelief that are round about us to-day," concludes Professor Orr, "I venture to say that at this hour the Church of Christ has more members, is doing more good, is circulating more Bibles, is extending her cause more widely, is cherishing in her heart more earnestly the dream of universal empire and universal conquest, than in any previous period of her history. There will be a generation following, following even you, to tell it to. This God is our God for ever and ever. He will be our Guide, even unto death."

DR. ABBOTT'S CONCEPT OF LIFE AFTER DEATH.

"THE universe is God's house. This world is not the only habitat of the living. In His house are many rooms. Death is only pushing aside the *portière* and passing from one room to another." In this figure, says Dr. Lyman Abbott, is found the key to the Christian faith respecting death and immortality. He continues (in his new book, "The Other Room"):

"No philosophy is adequate to solve the mystery of life; none is large enough to include all its contracting phenomena. He who teaches us to speak to our Father who is in heaven as tho he were at our side, also compares him to a householder who has gone into a far country and left his estate in the charge of his servants. Both teachings find their confirmation in Christian experience. Sometimes God seems to be an absentee God whom we can not reach. Sometimes he seems 'closer than breathing' and 'nearer than hands and feet.' He comes and goes through the open door, now seen, now unseen, but never distant. My father was the head of a school in Boston years ago. After the opening exercises he would often go out of the school-room, leaving the hundred girls without teacher or monitor, absolutely free, absolutely unwatched, with neither promise of reward nor fear of penalty to preserve order, for he would test the girls and see what kind they were, that he might make true girls out of them. So sometimes God seems to leave us a little while without the vision of His presence, with neither penalty nor reward apparent before us, that he may both test and see what manner of children we are, and that he may make out of us children of God who follow righteousness and eschew evil not because we are watched, but because we are learning to love righteousness and hate evil. At these times He has but gone into the other room, unseen, but not far distant. At other times he is in the midst of us. He who says, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world,' also says, 'It is expedient for you that I go away.' Sometimes we talk with him, and our hearts burn within us while the strange converse goes on. He appears to us as we sit at the table with him, and he blesses and breaks and gives the bread of communion to us; then vanishes. This appearing and disappearing Christ, this strange entrance which he makes into our life at unexpected times and places, should suffice to teach us that the other room is not far away; that, seen or unseen, he is always close at hand."

Where Christ is are those who are banished from our sight, Dr. Abbott maintains. He develops this thought as follows:

"'To depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better,' is Paul's definition of dying; but if Christ is with his church, and Paul is with Christ, Paul is with the church. If your mother, your child, your friend, is with Christ, and Christ is with you, your mother, your child, your friend, is with you. 'This day,' says Christ upon the cross to the penitent thief, 'thou shalt be with me in Paradise.' Yet Christ, rising from the dead, appeared to his disciples upon the earth. If he was with his disciples, and the penitent thief was with him, then neither he nor the penitent thief was in 'a happy land far, far away.' Paradise is not a distant country; it is only the other room."

In concluding, Dr. Abbott calls attention to what he regards as the kernel of truth in the doctrine of Spiritualism:

"All popular errors have in them some measure of truth. It is the truth not the error that makes them popular. I am not a Spiritualist. There are many reasons why I am not. The spiritualistic mediums have too often proved arrant impostors; against fraudulent pretense by the spirits themselves, if spirits there are, there is no protection; the method of their communicating and the subject-matter of their communications are alike repellent to common sense and to refined feeling; 'by their fruits ye shall know them,' and Spiritualism has no fruit of public service and little of enduring comfort to show: for these reasons I am not a Spiritualist. But Spiritualism would never have had the power which it once possessed and is now losing, had it not borne witness to the truth which the church of Christ has often ignored, and sometimes denied, that death is not cessation of life, but transition, and that the dead are not dead, but living, are not even departed, but living near at hand, having only stepped across the threshold into the other room.

"The dream of poets that our unseen friends are friends still, and minister to us in services which we but dimly recognize, in counsels which strangely guide us, tho we know not whence they come, is more than a dream. Poets also see. Their witness to the invisible realities is not to be discarded. Their prophesying we are not able to despise; and with rare exceptions they have always believed and taught us to believe:

> Far off thou art, but ever nigh;
> I have thee still, and I rejoice;
> I prosper, circled with thy voice;
> I shall not lose thee tho I die."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, who died a few days ago, was one of the oldest bishops in the entire Anglican communion. "Along with Phillips Brooks," says *The Outlook*, "he may be said to have stood at the head of the broad-church movement in this country." By his death Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, becomes presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

EIGHT special trains, over as many railroads, have been engaged to carry John Alexander Dowie and his "Restoration Host" to New York City next month. A "great mission" is to be held in Madison Square Garden from October 18 to November 1. Dowie will be accompanied, according to advance notices, by the "Zion White-Robed Choir of Hundreds of Voices, Zion City Brass Band, Hundreds of Officers of the Church, and at least Four Thousand Members of Zion Restoration Host."

"Hardly could there be a more convincing proof of that conscientious tolerance in religious belief which the orthodox sects have at last learned to esteem as a vital part of Christianity," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "than the action of the Historical Society of Calvinists, which will erect at Geneva an expiatory monument as an expression of deep regret for the one great error of Calvin's life—the merciless instigation that caused the death of Michael Servetus by burning at the stake, 350 years ago." It is expected that the monument will be dedicated next month, and will bear the inscription: "Erected in memory of Michael Servetus—victim of the religious intolerance of his time and burned for his convictions, at Champel, October 27, 1553—by followers of John Calvin, 350 years later, as expiation for that act and to repudiate all coercion in matters of faith."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE IN THE BALKANS.

A CHRISTIAN governor of Macedonia proper, who has never been an Ottoman official, who shall be responsible to the Powers, irremovable except with their consent, supported by a military force under the command of European officers, managing the local finances and controlling the soldiery and civilian officials —such is the Macedonian policy called for by the London *News*, which is never weary of denouncing what it considers the supineness of the Balfour ministry in connection with the activities of the concert of Europe. *The Speaker* (London), a Liberal weekly, antagonistic to the Balfour ministry, has the following remarks:

"If Europe were really civilized, it would be impossible that she should tolerate such an outbreak of savagery on her own borders. If she were really humane, she would not have waited for this outburst. That the Macedonians should rise deliberately, well knowing that their rising will be the signal for outrage, massacre, and devastation, is a cogent proof that their existence in normal years was not worth living. They may have marred their propaganda by narrow racial aims, they may have sullied their undoubted bravery by excesses and cruelties, but nothing can quite obscure the elementary fact that no race would face such risks if life were tolerable under actual conditions. To these obvious facts Europe is blind, but sooner or later the moment for intervention must arrive. To leave the question to Austria and Russia is merely to postpone that moment. Both Powers have other preoccupations, and Russia's action in the Rostkowsky affair has proved that she is more anxious to preserve her authority than to use it. If once the selfish interests of these Powers could be eliminated, the solution presents no insuperable difficulties. Macedonia has a long coast line and a tolerable railway system which would make a mixed European occupation easy. The insurgents do not demand a difficult remedy, as the Cretans did. They ask only for European control, and, unlike the Cretans, they would lay down their arms at once to any civilized army. Even the local Greek population, which would bitterly resent an autonomy under Bulgarian hegemony, would welcome European control as a relief from a double tyranny. A European governor with a small European staff, responsible not to Yildiz Palace, but to the Powers, would make Macedonia habitable in a few months and prosperous in as many years. The one thing needful is to revive the concert. We have no interest in doing this but humanity. Is the motive inadequate? If Europe delays, she will find, when the last intolerable outrage compels her to act, that there is nothing to occupy but the cinders of villages, no one to protect but the violated widows of brave men."

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE DEEP SEA.
—*Punch* (London).

How much blood will have to be shed before Russia, and especially the concert of Europe, will emerge from the present apathy regarding the Balkans? The question is put by the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) in the course of a pessimistic study of the situation. "What an immense quantity of blood has been shed already! And whatever quantity is required will be shed. That is the policy of the insurgent element. What that element is capable of was shown a few months ago at Salonica. It was shown again recently by the blowing up of the railway train at Koulelí-Bourgas [when six lives were lost and eighteen persons were seriously wounded]. When the insurgents learned that Russia had sent ships of war to Turkish waters, their imaginations took fire. They thought that their persistent hopes would at last be realized, that Russia would be drawn along in spite of herself further than she wished to go, that circumstances would prove more powerful than diplomacy. The insurgents were in error. Russia has remained mistress of her own policy." And of the general aspect of the situation the same authority declares:

"The insurrection—perhaps it would be more accurate to say the revolutionary anarchy—extends to-day from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. Insecurity, panic, terrors, are everywhere. Such sentiments are only too well founded. The evil is so profound that the first effect of the remedies applied to it seems to aggravate the intensity and acuteness, as we see in the case of certain invalids who become worse in one organ when treatment is applied to another. This is what renders the best intentions inefficacious and of little avail not only in Europe generally, but at Constantinople. We have observed before, and it still remains true, that Russia and Austria may be overwhelmed by circumstances, but they are honestly doing all they can to control them. Both are occupied elsewhere, and they do not wish to be distracted from their attention to what they deem more vital concerns. Affairs in the Far East absorb the attention and a great part of the resources of Russia. The unstable, uneasy, uncertain situation of Russian Manchuria imposes upon St. Petersburg diplomacy a task which renders it very difficult to give attention to what is transpiring elsewhere. . . . As for the Emperor Francis Joseph, his mind is not engaged with problems of foreign policy, but with problems of domestic policy. Accustomed as he must be to the gravity of home crises, he can not deceive himself as to the threatening nature of the one now confronting him. He recently spent a week in Budapest, engaged with a problem which he seems to have felt is insoluble. At any rate, he quitted the city, leaving behind him a temporary adjustment which it is not possible to criticize, for time may make it worse or better. . . . Neither Russia nor Austria-Hungary, therefore, desires to be involved just now in the affairs of Macedonia. Both Powers have grave concerns elsewhere. The agreement they arrived at in 1897 for the maintenance of existing conditions in the Balkans remains in full force and validity. As for the future, even the immediate future, no one is in a position to forecast it accurately. The insurrection gains in strength and propagates itself."

An organ which is in close touch with the best-informed sources at Vienna, the *Fremdenblatt*, condemns the acts of the insurgents in the Balkans. It pronounces the uprising of Macedonians and Bulgarians "a series of outrages" which must inevitably turn the sympathies of Europe away from the Balkan nationalities and in the direction of the Turks. It adds:

"When the bomb-throwing activity of the insurgents was manifested at Salonica, the Macedonian revolutionists looked for some intervention of the Powers. But instead of the expected interference of Europe on behalf of Macedonian demands, the united public opinion of Europe was directed against the deeds of blood and against those responsible for them. The Ottoman Government was assured of universal approval when it proceeded to suppress the dynamiters and those who abetted them. What happened then in Macedonia is known to no one better than to the Macedonians themselves. In a few weeks the prisons were filled with suspected Bulgarians, insurgent bands were hunted out, and the national and ecclesiastical organizations of the Macedonians

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were crippled. The bloody deed recently perpetrated at the Kouleli-Bourgas Railway station is not less monstrous and reprehensible than the outrage at Salonica. European public opinion can take no other view of it than that which prevailed at the time of the Salonica outrage. The understanding arrived at between the two Powers most interested, Russia and Austria-Hungary, which precludes any interference by one without the approval of the other, remains in force. Consequently there is nothing to justify the belief that the results of recent outrages will be different from the outcome of the bomb-throwing at Salonica."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO M. DE WITTE.

EVENTS of the utmost political importance are taking place or have just taken place behind the scenes in St. Petersburg. To this effect the London *Times*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Vienna *Neue Freie Press* are in entire agreement. But when it comes to analyses of the mysterious things that are going on, a bewildering confusion is manifest. What really happened to M. de Witte, who was Finance Minister a few weeks ago and who is now president of the committee of ministers, is the Russian riddle of the hour. The Government of St. Petersburg has taken rigorous measures to prevent the communication of information to the newspapers of western Europe. The London *Times* is compelled to publish its despatches from Russia without a date line and under the subcaption "from our correspondents" in order that no clue may be afforded as to their source. Other European newspapers are driven to even more clandestine expedients. Newspaper comment, in such a state of affairs, is somewhat void and formless. Thus the London *News* quite too hastily assumed that the "promotion" of M. de Witte was to be accepted at its face value. "The appointment of M. de Witte, the Czar's Minister of Finance, to be Prime Minister of all the Russias," it sweepingly explained on the morrow of the event, "places a man who was once a railway porter or clerk at the head of the greatest bureaucracy known to history." It spoke of "M. de Witte's victory" while its contemporary, the London *Times*, was permitting its nameless "Russian correspondents" to conjecture that the ex-Minister of Finance had been given the benefit of "a first-class political funeral." European ignorance of the workings of Russian institutions adds its element of confusion to all interpretations of what the de Witte promotion means. The Paris *Figaro* says this:

"The committee of ministers of which M. de Witte has been made president holds the first place among the higher administrative institutions in the state. It is formed by the presidents of the several departments into which the Council of the Empire is divided, by the director-general of the section which codifies the law, and by others appointed by the Czar. The committee has among its functions the regulation of business demanding ministerial cooperation, business which is beyond the competence of the ministers individually. It has charge of affairs which call special considerations of higher general policy into play or which necessitate measures of a legislative character. The decisions of the committee must be submitted to the sovereign. As soon as they have received his sanction, they become the acts of the head of the nation. . . . The influence of the statesman who presides over this body is therefore considerable."

But the removal of M. de Witte from his post as Minister of Finance and his appointment as president of the committee of ministers has to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the appearance "not of a promotion, but rather of an honorable dismissal." It tells us further that "in Russia there is no cabinet as in constitutional states. The position of president of a committee of ministers can in no sense be compared with that of the head of a ministry, even in those states which are still far from a parliamentary system. The so-called committee of ministers consists of former ministers, but it likewise has among those who are members a few grand dukes and some heads of departments." Outside of Russia, it adds, the retirement of de Witte will "occasion wonder." He was succeeded by one of his own subordinates, M. de Pleske, but the last-named gentleman "may disapprove many of his predecessor's acts." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) asserts roundly that M. de Witte was dismissed in disgrace. To quote:

"At first glance it might appear that M. de Witte, for ten years the holder of honors, power, and influence in Russia, had advanced a step by promotion. In reality the elevation in rank means a great fall, a complete annihilation. De Witte, the intellectual, energetic, resourceful man of modern Russia, who filled the whole range of the wide empire with movement, this wonderful combination of Colbert and Potemkin, has become a merely ornamental figure, a bureaucratic arabesque, a shadow of himself. Until a few weeks ago the brain of Russia, he is suddenly transformed into a fearful and wonderful mummy. This is the usual procedure beside the Neva. Those who are too much alive are promoted to a shining sinecure, and thus honorably but effectively consigned to political death. De Witte was, indeed, too 'live.' He is at man's most effective age, in that time of perfect maturity at which the strength and enterprise of youth are regulated by the caution and insight of experience. His strong head, resting upon powerful shoulders, could have evolved and put into effect many ideas. . . The agrarian element had long regarded de Witte with disfavor. The conditions of his fall were thus shaped. Two years ago, when a great industrial crisis began to sweep over the empire, an abyss opened in the ground upon which he stood. At the very time that preparations were at their height for a becoming celebration of M. de Witte's decade in office, a manifestation of the Czar's approval was not forthcoming. Now the condemnation of the autocrat has been made public. The fall of de Witte denotes the victory of the Muscovite tradition over the spirit of moderate reform."

From the very day of the announcement of the de Witte "promotion," the Paris *Temps* has insisted that the former Finance Minister was simply being "got rid of." In the light of further reflection, the French Foreign Office organ is moved to declare that "M. de Witte yields less to the difficulties of his economic position than to the political results of his system. His retirement means no doubt the present triumph of his adversaries of the party of conservative tradition. But if the ideas of Czar Nicholas undergo a change, the man who has disappeared may become in time the man of the day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING FRANCIS JOSEPH.

NEVER in all the fifty-five years of his reign over the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary has the Emperor-King Francis Joseph been confronted with embarrassments so acute as those which face him to-day, thinks the Paris *Figaro*. The deadlock betwen the twin states of the Hapsburg realm seems to defy every effort at its termination. The Hungarian element is thought to see in the present crisis an opportunity to make good its claim to independence. Yet it would be a mistake to despair of the limitless tact of Francis Joseph, says the Paris *Temps*. "In the midst of the cares and embarrassments which the love of his subjects does not spare him, he receives in his old age successive visits from brother sovereigns, who are impressed by the example of his long life, so troubled, so filled with reverses and crosses, which, nevertheless, have failed to affect the courage, the self-control, the sense of duty of this dean among monarchs." A series of praises to which the London *Standard* adds:

"Tho the Austrian Emperor, unlike his German cousin, has never obtruded his position as *Kriegsherr*, he has had more to do with great wars than any sovereign now living. As a young man, he was under fire with Windischgrätz in Hungary, and with Radetzky in Italy; and, tho he took no personal part in the campaigns against the French and the Prussians, he was closely concerned in their management and strategy. It has been part of his life-work to reorganize the army as well as the state; and even now, when he has passed his seventh decade, he personally superintends the annual maneuvers, and spends several weeks of each year in camp

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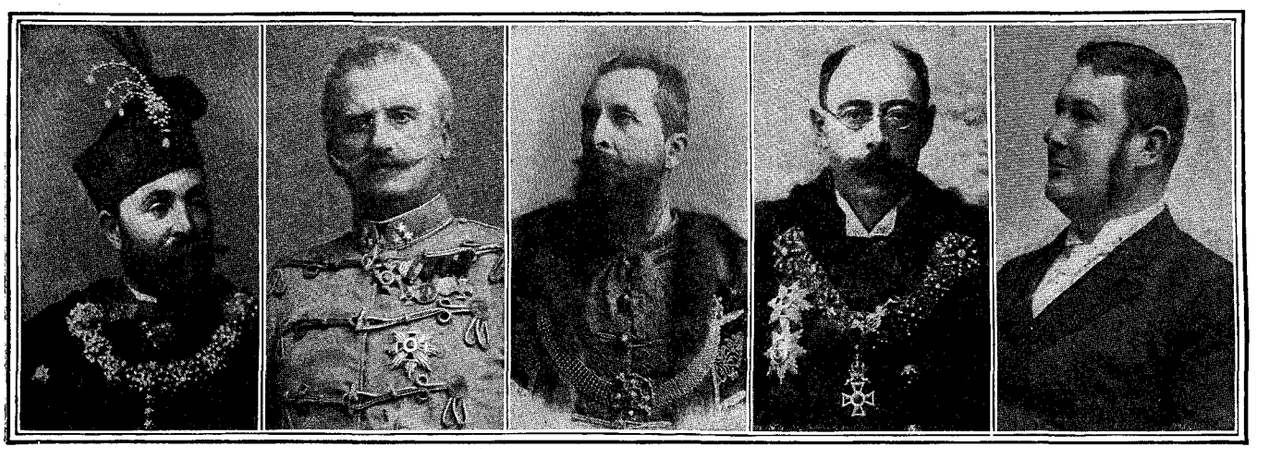

GABRIEL UGRON,
Leader of a faction in the Budapest parliament and noted for his opposition to the Hungarian Prime Ministers.

BARON GESA FEHERVARY,
A military magnate once in the ministry, but now accused by his opponents of "treason to the Magyar tongue."

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI,
Thought likely to enter a new ministry altho a partisan of the Hungarian language.

LADISLAS DE LUKACS.
He failed to form a ministry a few weeks ago because he was too yielding on the language question.

ALEXANDER WEKERLE,
Formerly Prime Minister and now under consideration as one man to settle the crisis.

LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

or on the march, enduring some of the fatigues, if not the hardships, of real warfare. . . . With a statesmanlike grasp of the inevitable, the Emperor, after the peace with Prussia, saw that the era of absolutism was at an end. The time had come for a final breach with the system of Maria Theresa, of Kaunitz, and of Metternich. It was no longer possible to hold down the subject races with the sword which had been bent and blunted at Sadowa, or to govern the Magyars through a Vienna camarilla. A transformation almost as rapid as that which has passed over Japan was effected, and Austria-Hungary advanced at a stride from medievalism and eighteenth-century centralism to the full development of modern constitutionalism. Hungary obtained the fullest rights of self-government; and representative chambers, with a wide popular suffrage, were established for the 'Cisleithanian' provinces. The Emperor, abandoning his autocratic prerogatives, forfeited none of his genuine influence over affairs; in the complex politics of the dual realm, he has been constantly required to act as moderator, reconciler, chief parliamentary manager, and occasionally administrative dictator. It has been a difficult post, and it called for precisely the qualities which the Kaiser is understood to possess. Brilliancy and impetuous genius might have brought disaster, but this has been averted by the shrewdness, the readiness of resource, the tact and temper of the most cautious and adroit of the statesmen-monarchs of contemporary Europe."

The problems now appealing to Francis Joseph for solution are "numerous and anxious," according to *The Saturday Review* (London). "What with riotous Croats, turbulent Huns, irredentist Transylvanians, disaffected Germans, and parliamentary bear-gardens, the heterogeneous empire maintains a very unstable equilibrium. . . . Among the topics engaging his attention the Servian succession will doubtless have assumed prominence. Advices, both public and private, from Belgrade make it abundantly clear that M. Peter Karageorgevitch can not long hold his bloody throne." And regarding the Balkans, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) declares that Francis Joseph is impressed with the need of maintaining peace at all hazards. War will be avoided between Bulgaria and Turkey if the Emperor-King can contribute to that consummation. "It is to be hoped that these peaceful dispositions will ultimately prevail over the efforts of the irreconcilable Balkan nationalities which would bring about a European intervention regardless of consequences." "The picture presented by the state of affairs in Austria-Hungary," says the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, "is one of the gloomiest. Germany's great interest in the land bound to herself by a close alliance is easy to understand. It is the unanimous wish of Germans that the wide experience and comprehensive statesmanship of the Emperor Francis Joseph will be adequate to the maintenance of his country in the paths of progress in spite of the storms that rage and that threaten Austria-Hungary." Regarding recent mysterious rumors, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) declares:

"Attention must be given a rumor according to which Francis Joseph thinks of abdicating. We consider this rumor absolutely fantastic. Certainly, the situation is delicate, and the aged sovereign is involved in tremendous difficulties, but he is not the man to throw up the sponge, and he knows perfectly well that his own disappearance from the political stage would occasion the gravest complications. Hence, he would not contemplate such a step for an instant. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who would be his successor, and who has little popularity, as is known, would not enjoy the necessary authority to put an end to those national feuds which so profoundly disturb Austria-Hungary. Only by the presence on the throne of Francis Joseph can the unity of the land be maintained for a certain period to come."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLICY OF THE NEW POPE.

MONSIGNOR RAPHAEL MERRY DEL VAL continues to act as Secretary of State at the Vatican, a circumstance which is commented upon abroad as significant of the direction to be given papal policy under the reign of the new sovereign pontiff. For Mgr. Merry del Val, according to a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times*, "is an Ultramontane and by no means tolerant in his attitude toward Protestants." The same authority says that the late Cardinal Vaughan wanted Monsignor del Val slated for the succession as Archbishop of Westminster. But the Duke of Norfolk and other leading English Roman Catholics protested. "In no other country," continues the Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times*, "would the appointment of a foreigner to the highest office in the church be even discussed; Spain would make short work of a proposal to make an Englishman Archbishop of Toledo." Mgr. Merry del Val, stated to be Spanish on his father's side, had an Irish mother, according to our authority, altho *The Speaker* (London) declares his mother to have been English. He was once president of the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, "that is to say, of the institution which provides the diplomatists of the Holy See." Thus *The Speaker*, which says the acting papal Secretary of State made a favorable impression when in England as representative of the Pope at King Edward's coronation. Mgr. Merry del Val was at one time the Vatican envoy in Canada, where he tried to settle the vexed school question that raged fiercely throughout Manitoba some years ago. Later he was mentioned as possible papal delegate in Washington. The late Leo XIII. is said to have formed

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the highest estimate of his talents and personal qualities. But the anti-clerical press of the continent of Europe, notably the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), deems his presence in the Vatican chancellory "a bad sign."

He will continue the irreconcilable policy toward Italy, if the *Figaro* (Paris) is well informed. The acting Secretary of State, we are further told, "is imbued with medieval ideas of the divine right of the papacy to universal dominion, and he considers the temporal power a gift from the Deity." But an influential organ of a section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), speaks in a conciliatory tone thus:

"Pius X. will be the sincere friend of Italy, for he will consider with far more tenderness than do the ministries that come and go the state of the people who long for peace. When Pius X. was born, Italy was not. Her territory groaned beneath a foreign yoke. He has seen Italy unite herself into one nation. He has seen her, still youthful, working faithfully for her welfare, not affrighted by sacrifices. He sees her now beginning to enrich herself. To-morrow she may be powerful. He sees that study flourishes; that Italy is increasing her credit; that her sister nations draw nearer to her with an increasing cordiality. He has seen the laying of insidious plots to embarrass her converted one by one into humiliations for her enemies. He is acquainted with the royal family which holds the reins of power. He knows them to be honorable, faithful princes, comprising an exemplary Christian family. Why should Pius X. show hostility to the country which, after all, is his own? How can he proclaim sinful those who strive for the welfare of Italy when they see that its rulers are well disposed? We are not speaking of reconciliation in the sense so precious to our forefathers; that would be an anachronism in this era of candor. We look for and predict to all, but particularly to Italy, a religious papacy that will strive for the salvation of souls and of society through the love of the Gospel and not through politics and diplomacy."

As regards the situation in France, a Roman Catholic organ, the Paris *Correspondant*, notes with pleasure that the new Pope has set about learning the French language as a token of his interest in the eldest daughter of the church. To quote:

"It is known that Pius X. does not speak French. He seems from the very first day of his pontificate to have felt the inconvenience of being ignorant of our language, which, by reason of its precision and clearness, is not only the language of diplomacy between nations, but also the language of the intellectual elect of all countries. On this point it is related that immediately after his election the Pope, turning to Cardinal Langénieux, said to him with a smile: 'May God forgive you. You have chosen a pope who can not speak French.' But at the same time it is asserted that Pius X. will take lessons in our language in order to be able to meet all the needs of his new position."

The cardinal to whom the Pope expressed himself in this fashion is quoted by the anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) as having said that separation of church and state is inevitable in France. "This prelate is filled with perspicacity," declares the Jacobin organ. But the Paris *Temps* fills its editorial columns with disapproval of any scheme of separation. The subject takes precedence of all others in the current French magazines, altho nothing very new is said regarding it. What the Vatican proposes to do in the premises is a topic on which no information whatever can be gleaned in the European press. But Victor Bérard, writing in the *Revue de Paris*, asserts that the French clergy are indifferent to the question from a financial point of view. He says their revenues would increase were separation of church and state accomplished. The faithful would give in abundance.

In Germany the immediate problem of papal policy has reference to the Jesuits, according to the *Journal des Débats*. The anti-Jesuit law of the empire, declares the Paris organ, has two provisions which must be differentiated. One clause forbids the Jesuits and affiliated religious orders to found any establishment in Germany. Another clause, of special importance just now, reads: "The Jesuits, and members of affiliated religious orders, if foreign, may be expelled from the federal territory. If they are German, their residence in any particular locality may be regulated or forbidden." These provisions, according to our Parisian authority, were supplemented by a rule to the effect that no Jesuit in Germany shall henceforth exercise in church or school any religious function whatever. This state of the law must be maintained at all costs, insists the anti-clerical *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which understands that the Vatican is now negotiating with the imperial Government on the subject. It conjectures that the support of the clerical Center can be gained in the next session of the Reichstag only upon the basis of concessions to the Jesuits. This it pronounces "a menace to our fatherland." But the Socialist organs, notably the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) and the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), while warmly opposing the Center party, see nothing to object to in repealing the legal disabilities of the Jesuits. They incline in favor of the policy of the Socialist leader Bebel, who declared that "the law against the Jesuits is one of the flagrant injustices perpetrated by the Government of the empire. That is why I say 'Down with the anti-Jesuit law.'" But the German press generally, excepting, of course, such clerical organs as the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, opposes any change in the statute. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) admits that the imperial chancellor may have given pledges on the subject, but it thinks that circumstances have changed, because one noted bishop persists in his antagonism to Roman Catholic parents who send their daughters to a state high school. Clearly, thinks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), Germany and the Vatican "will soon have much to say to each other."

But the policy of the Vatican is most eagerly discussed in connection with the coming visit of the King of Italy to Paris. This visit, notes the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), will necessitate a return visit of the President of the French republic to Rome. The attitude of the new Pope will then be "tested by the fire of circumstance." Will he adopt the attitude that might have commended itself to the late pontiff and refuse to receive the head of the nation which the Vatican persists in regarding as the eldest daughter of the church? "Will Rome howl?" Not if the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) understands the situation. We find it saying:

"The meeting of the Italian King with the French President will be of great importance in its results. King Victor Immanuel would assuredly not go to Paris unless he were certain of a return visit from President Loubet in Rome. In this way will be dissolved a spell which ever since 1870 has kept the heads of Catholic states away from the city of Rome. A new pontiff has been crowned in the Vatican. Pius X. may continue to regard himself as a 'prisoner,' but a more conciliatory sentiment appears to hold sway at the Vatican in the face of unalterable facts. It was thought, in the days of Leo XIII., that the French President's appearance at the Quirinal would result in a severance of official relations between the Vatican and France. Such a breach would have been gratifying to the majority in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris. It would to-day be deemed opportune. But President Loubet and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs do not think this. President Loubet has hopes of arriving at a satisfactory compromise with the Vatican."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HIS MISTAKE. — The new King of Servia, asserts the St. Petersburg *Grazhdanin*, "thought that after having changed his jacket for a royal uniform, and his cap for a crown, he could sit on the corpse of the last Obrenovitch as softly as in an armchair."

PREJUDICE.—"While the better class of Americans have shown no antagonism toward other foreigners conducting business in the [Philippine] Islands," says *The China Mail*, a British paper published in Hongkong, "others, and unfortunately, they form the majority, have carried their hostility to the utmost limits."

REVIVAL OF SLAVERY IN AFRICA.—"There is no doubt we are confronted by a revival of slavery in Africa which is all the harder to deal with because those who profit by it are no longer an oligarchy of planters, but a democracy of joint stock companies," says the London *Pilot*. "What has been done in the Kongo State will be done, if we are not careful, in our own protectorates."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE FATAL GIFT OF BEAUTY.

ELEANOR DAYTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. Cloth, 5¾ x 7½ in., 315 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THERE is an odd blend of the romantic and the realistic in Mr. Stephenson's treatment of his heroine. Eleanor Dayton is a radiantly beautiful woman. Nature has marked her for a "professional beauty." But in her feminine forbears had figured another such, Mary Carroll, whose disposition and soured life had made her face, at forty, as great a horror as it had been intoxication at twenty. Thanks to what may be called an educational strategy on the part of Eleanor's aunt, Miss Eliza (who was not a Carroll!), this facially ruined great-aunt Mary figures as a sort of *memento mori* for the girl who is such a reversion to her in type. Miss Eliza bestows two miniatures of Mary Carroll upon her niece: one at twenty, the other at forty!

Eleanor has, in consequence, a distrust of her beauty that would befit a medieval monk. When her lover presses his suit, she thrusts the miniature of the age-collapsed Mary before his gaze and asks if he is sure that he loves her, when it is only a question of time before she and her great-aunt will look like twin-sisters. She doesn't put it in that jocose way, else Tom Wilmot probably would not have been scared away; as he was, in fact.

At two years of age Eleanor had been brought to her relative, Enfield Dayton, and left on the steps, one starlit evening, through her colored nurse's jocosity. The closed door had appalled the child, who set up a terrifying outcry. The closed door is treated mystically, and throughout his heroine's career Mr. Stephenson leans toward the color of vague, fretful threatenings with apparently no warrant for it beyond his idiosyncrasy. For Eleanor is a perfectly healthy, normal girl. At least you feel that she should be, if Mr. Stephenson would but give her her head. In the final outcome of an "unhappy ending" she shows up as a remarkably fine woman, whom trial and Mr. Stephenson have not spoiled.

The book is interesting, which is the first requisite of a novel. There are several episodes which are novel, and in the brief, but warranted, intrusion of the Civil War, the author is cogent and strikes a brisk, even gait which would have helped his work had it been maintained throughout.

There are pathos and dignity enough, however, to the book to command respect and repay perusal. One very clever thing is the way in which the third Napoleon is introduced as a prolog and epilog to the *motifs* of the story, the destiny of Eleanor's beauty. He, at the height of his glory, meets her, in the full splendor of her comeliness, at the studio of an artist who has done her portrait. "Mademoiselle," he said to her, "your portrait is the aspect you would wear after you had passed through a great tragedy." In the summer of '72 they met again, by chance, at Chiselhurst, when she had been through her tragedy and he had finished with glory. Both these incidents are artistically treated without the insensibility to *vraisemblance* which marks the fictional use of historical material in so many modern novels.

A NOVEL OF ADMIRABLE BLEND.

THE HOUSE ON THE SANDS. By Charles Marriott. Cloth, 5¾ x 7½ in., 345 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THE latest work of Charles Marriott, author of "The Column" and several other novels, appeals alike to the best readers of fiction and to every sane critic of it. It is the latter who will feel the more grateful, because, while a book may warrant a critic's absorbed interest as well as that of the uncritical reader, he knows how rarely is it his pleasure to run across a modern novel whose construction, style, and development reveal the consummate artist. The story is fascinating, tho of such well-bred repose that even the tragic incident which is its climax is appreciated rather than gasped at. The *motif* is psychological, tho the sequence of events has no flaw in its mastery, and the depth and pathos of the human vivisection have to be ruminated on, by comparison.

The interweaving of the component factors is so deftly accomplished that the ingenuity in their combination is also apt to be overlooked. A Cornish gentleman, Godfrey Julian, is more of the statesman than the politician, and even his statesmanship has a fine basis of humanitarianism which is not generally pervasive of that form of intellectual activity. He looks to the imperialism which shall make the British empire cohere into a unity that shall not only mean the greatest material advantages to it but shall enlarge and enrich the individual men and women that make it up. He had been looked on as a man for promotion to some responsible position in the Government, when he suddenly resigned his post of private secretary to a cabinet minister, "in order to preserve an open mind." He is forty-one years of age, unmarried, and lives with a sister so devoted to him that she has told her lover she will never wed until Godfrey finds a wife who may take her place as ministrant to his needs.

"The House on the Sands" is on the Julian estate, and there, also, a striking man and woman reside who have agreed to lead their existence together on the basis of high friendship alone. The title of the book must be apprehended as of symbolical significance, since it and its locale have slight force outside of its occupants. It is a deserted granite structure where Christopher Langon and Audrey Thurston are attempting an impractical dream. The woman is awakened to love of a nobler man, while her companion progresses to the point of physical appetency and then disintegrates into gradual madness.

CHARLES MARRIOTT.

The very refinement of Mr. Marriott's art, in a way, derogates from its merit save with the true connoisseurs. One does not realize how swiftly and powerfully he is borne onward when there is no jar or rattle in the transporting medium. The style is of such firm suavity, the character-drawing is so deftly done, the caustic and witty generalizations or figurative statements have such slight "smell of the lamp" that only the expert in words and their handling will appreciate the value of this wholesome finish. To-day, when "smart" brilliancy of epigram or criticism is almost a trick and so current that one is aweary of its crepitant tinkle, writing like this of Mr. Marriott's is a grateful novelty.

Politics enters largely into the story, but it is not the main interest. Those who have little stomach for politics even in its most engrossing form will find this part of the tale not uninteresting. The women are admirably analyzed and projected, tho the analysis is not one of phrase or enumeration of their personal notes. The reader learns them as he learns his own human acquaintance and friends, by construing their acts, deducing their principles, and rating at their due value those little things which are indicative of so much. It is a book that one may recommend to any one as a most gratifying novel.

A COEDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY ROMANCE.

THE LAW OF LIFE. By Anna McClure Sholl. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 572 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

ONE may remark, at the start, that 572 pages of a novel is a serious proposition at this hasting age of the world. At the end of Miss Sholl's novel the reader will be apt to think the same. Another mild stricture is on the title. "The Law of Life" has a ponderous sound and offers about as much allurement as the name Baruch Spinoza. Moreover, and this is really trying, the novel does not furnish too much illumination anent this same "Law," tho in one place the author is good enough to state that it is Love. However, it were as silly as rash to approach the novel of to-day, whether as reader or critic, too dialectically.

Miss Sholl selects as her *mise en scène* a coeducational university. A novel which set forth a vivid, Zolaistic picture of the modern college life for either of the sexes, or for both, would be entertaining reading. Somehow, Miss Sholl gives the people in this little world but dallies on the outskirts of real college existence. She brings her heroine, Barbara Dale, to Holworth, as ward of a professor of mathematics, on the death of her uncle, another recluse and scholar, with whom she had lived since she was three years old. This Ames Penfield, her guardian, tho only forty-five, is gray, and so abstracted that the first time he calls to see Barbara, after her arrival at Holworth, he gets interested in a book and starts to go home, forgetting quite the reason of his coming. Barbara is twenty, so he has only one year of guardianship. At the end of it he tells her he is lonesome, that he loves her! and will she marry him? She does, through a sense of pity, never having known what real love is.

Then the story begins. For there is a remarkably fine young professor, who is Penfield's assistant. He is something of an idealist, but right abreast of the times and with a keen zest for the political questions of the day. Barbara, despite her Latin and Greek, is no *femme forte*. Gradually, but very thoroughly, she and Richard Waring, this assistant professor of mathematics, fall in love with one another. Barbara is not a girl of any pronounced religious principles and, really, not a strong character. She has a strong persuader in the ardent Richard, she has another in the intensity of her own love for him, and she has a third in the perfunctory nature of her husband's regard. In his way, he finds her an agreeable presence in the house, and, so long as he may work at mathematics as much as he likes, he is quite content to let Richard be her *cavalière serviente* for the social amenities of life.

Barbara fights against the violent desire of her heart, but through a

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blind sense that she must. Then, after she has fully awakened to what it all means, she continues to take walks and go rowing with her lover, tho she forbids him to speak of Love!

Miss Sholl is "modern" enough in her treatment of the situation to lead it up to a meeting between them on an island where there are some deserted cottages, in one of which they take refuge from an impending storm, and out of which Barbara takes refuge, by flying in hot haste, after they have swept to the very brink of passion's fall.

The upshot is that the professor wakes up to the fact that something is the matter with his wife and shows a kind solicitude which holds Barbara. She can not hurt his feelings by giving herself to the young man, and so she sends Richard about his business. And there you are. Finis!

It is a very human study of a young woman who is not great, not strong, not ordinary, but who, even on Miss Sholl's own showing, has no higher thing to guide her than pity.

Miss Sholl introduces a quantity of university men and women, most of them non-contributory to the action of the story. They are drawn elaborately and are really human beings, but they fill the stage to no purpose.

The style is very good, and there are wit and cleverness. The author is presumably new at her craft and may get a clearer view of what she wants to compass the next time, or achieve it more succinctly.

HISTORY MADE PERSONAL AND PICTURESQUE.

IRELAND AND HER STORY. By Justin McCarthy. Cloth, 4¾ x 7¼ in., 190 pp. Price, $1, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

As England is said, because of her meteorological mutability, to have more "climate" than any other country, so it may be claimed for Ireland, on account of the uncertain and surprising characteristics of her statesmen, that she leads all other nations in personality. Her history is based almost wholly upon the acts and policies of individuals. The great Irishmen have really been leaders in popular movements, rather than, as is so often the case in other countries, simply men in front of impelling mobs or columns. Accordingly, when their public service is ended, whether they have been dismissed with good or with bad "characters," Irish statesmen are always recorded by Clio as "originals."

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Justin McCarthy, who is novelist and journalist as well as historian, appreciates to the full both the romantic interest and historical truth of he large part played by individual character in the history of his native land. The majority of his pages, few as they are, are rightly devoted to picturesque sketches of the men whose personal histories form a chronicle of Ireland. Beginning with legendary Finn and semi-legendary St. Patrick, he brings us shortly to Brian Boru, who, in the clear light of history, is revealed as another King Alfred, the creator of a nation. But, as Mr. McCarthy says, "the master-spirit is not always able to bequeath his own genius and authority to his successors," and Irish history, both personal and national, became despicable. The shameful, tho romantic, story of Macmurragh, "who brought the Norman o'er," is related. After the conquest, Irish history becomes the story of the Fitzgeralds, one member of which ruling family, Thomas Fitzgerald, called "Silken Thomas," from his array, is particularly and graphically presented in person and action.

In the period of anarchy arising in Ireland from the domination of the heavy-handed Elizabeth, a very different figure arises as the representative of Ireland. It is Shane O'Neil, who fought the great queen so fiercely that she invited him to treat with her in her court in England. This invitation he accepted, and McCarthy gives us, after Froude, a picture of O'Neil and his retainers, in their shaggy mantles and with battle-axes, among the stately gentlemen of the court, which an artist like Makart might envy.

For three generations, till Cromwell's conquest, when Patrick Sarsfield takes his place as national hero, the history of the O'Neils is the history of Ireland.

From the Hanoverian accession onward, the arena changes from battle-field to forum. Our historian tilts with Froude over the latter's statement that, from the refusal of the English Government under Queen Anne to incorporate Ireland with Great Britain, "as from a scorpion's egg," sprang all the subsequent troubles between the islands, yet he practically accepts the act as the turning-point in Irish history. Writers like Swift and Molyneux, administrators like Lord Chesterfield, and agitators like Lucas give the new cast of politics to the Irish question. Then parliamentarians arise—Flood and Grattan and O'Connell. Even the militant patriots, such as Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet, are shown to have been soldiers by force of circumstances, not by natural instinct. In the story of Ireland of the Victorian period the historian of "Our Own Times" comes upon familiar scenes, *quorum pars fuit.* The "Young Ireland Movement," the fight for Home Rule, both by military and by parliamentary tactics, and, last of all, the contest for tenant proprietorship, are depicted under the leadership of such striking characters as Mitchel and Meagher, O'Brien and Dillon, Parnell and Gladstone, and Redmond and Russell, for, like Irish comedians, Irish statesmen (with whom no one will object to including Parnell's great English ally) seem to appear in pairs.

It is to be hoped, for Ireland's sake, that the "continuous performance" of her struggle for freedom will soon end in the "Grand Apotheosis of Liberty," and, for the reading public's sake, that Justin McCarthy will be still here to describe it.

FITTING AN AUREOLE TO A WRITER.

THE FAITH OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By John Kelman, Jr., M.A. Cloth, 6¼ x 8¾ in., 291 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

It is well to know from the start what the Rev. Mr. Kelman means by "Faith" when he attributes it to Robert Louis Stevenson; and the next question a reader will ask is: How much intimate knowledge of his gifted countryman has Mr. Kelman?

The author states in the opening chapter that "the faith of Robert Louis Stevenson could never be expressed in any *formal creed.* . . . We shall not, therefore, attempt to construct any creed for Stevenson out of words of his that bear reference to *religious doctrines.*" He continues: "There are the flexible yet strong cords of sentiment," and "those other cords which we call character" that bind men to their Maker, as well as do "the steel chains of dogma."

These words in the Preface also throw light on what Mr. Kelman means here by faith:

> "The type of faith which his own words declare is peculiarly valuable in the present time. There is around us much unconscious Christianity. There are strong men whom God has girded, tho they have not known Him, and quiet men who do not seem to be following Christ, and yet unquestionably are casting out devils. These are the men who will best appreciate Stevenson's faith. Its unconventionality, its freedom from dogmatic expression and the inseparable weaving of it into the warp and woof of his life's various activities, must appeal to many who have found themselves out of sympathy with the external forms of modern Christianity, tho in heart they have remained true to its spirit."

Mr. Kelman also says that Stevenson, had he been constrained to state in two words his ideal for life and character, would have expressed it as Manliness and Health. With this understanding of the author's point of view, and his explicit statement that he did not know Stevenson and only hopes to make evident the faith of him by what is set forth in Stevenson's writings, it may be admitted that Mr. Kelman has well succeeded in his purpose. His style, his way of thinking, and his use of Stevenson's works are equally satisfactory. But, after all, his hero's instinctive pluck and common decency are the "faith," and are sufficiently discernible to the reader of Stevenson without any special pleading. The kindly effort of the friendly Mr. Kelman is too tinged with eulogistic *couleur de rose.* Even after he has taken a goodly sized book for the elaborate adjustment of this aureole of faith to a plucky sick man's brow, one feels that he might almost as well have let it alone. To know Stevenson is to know the aureole.

Miss Alice Brown, in her study of Stevenson, issued for private circulation only (the more's the pity), says briefly all that Mr. Kelman more laboriously but far less effectively has expressed in a book. Here are her words:

> "What did Stevenson believe? So simple a system of morals was never more simply set forth. 'To owe no man anything, paying scot as you go; to consider your neighbor's happiness; to live cleanly and honest; to do no scamp work; to sing loud at your task, and moan, if you must, under cover; and, above all, *to obey:* the creed of the soldier and the gentleman.'"

Stevenson himself wrote: "Let it be enough for faith that the whole creation groans in mortal frailty, strives with unconquerable constancy; *surely not all in vain.*" Not quite as definite as Tennyson's "one far-off divine event, To which the whole creation moves," but at least more hopeful than Henley's

> Out of the night that covers me,
> Black as the pit from pole to pole,
> I thank whatever gods may be
> For my unconquerable soul.

Mr. Kelman, despite his personal bias, shows himself a good critic, and one who has learned with artistic reverence the use of the pen.

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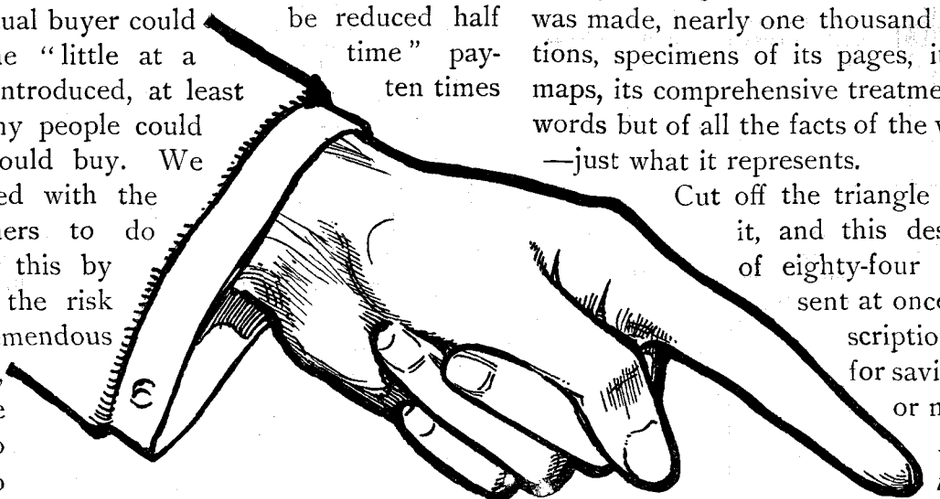

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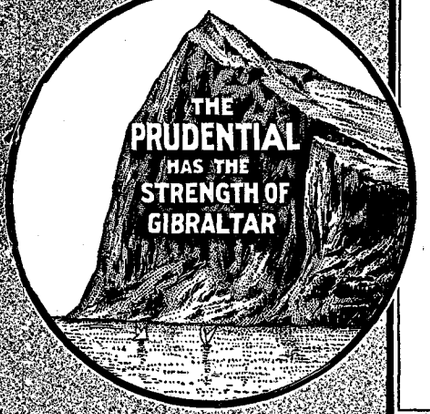

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"General Zoology."—Charles W. Dodge. (American Book Company.)

"The Enlargement of Life."—Frederick Lynch. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Gorgo."—A romance of old Athens by Charles K. Gaines. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Mills of Man."—Philip Payne. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Le Petit Robinson de Paris."—L. de Bonneville. (American Book Company.)

"Primary Arithmetic."—William J. Milne. (American Book Company.)

"Stories of Great Artists."—Olive B. Horne and Kathrine L. Scobey. (American Book Company.)

"How to Beat the Game."—Garrett Brown. (G. W. Dillingham, $0.75.)

"In Old Alabama."—Anne Hobson. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Child's Letters to Her Husband."—Helen W. Moody. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.)

"Toilers of the Home."—Lillian Pettengill. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 50.)

"The Merivale Banks."—Mary J. Holmes. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.)

"Riverfall."—Linn Boyd Porter. (G. W. Dillingham & Co.)

"The Third Degree."—Charles Ross Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham & Co.)

"Into All the World."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.)

"Hagar."—Dramatic poem in three acts by Rollin Wells. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Vice Admiral of the Blue."—Roland B. Molineux. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"Gold from Life's Rainbows."—James Hampton Lee. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Manifesto of the Communist Party."—Karl Marx. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"The Fortunes of Fifi."—Molly E. Seawell. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Jeffersonian Democracy."—John R. Dunlap. (The Jeffersonian Society, New York, $1.50.)

"The Poetical Works of William Cullen Bryant." (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"The Other Door."—Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

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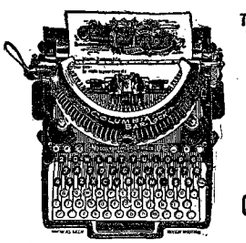

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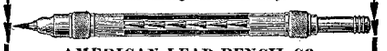

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CURRENT POETRY.

To Helen Keller.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Life has its limitations manifold:
All life; not only that which throbs in thee,
And strains its fetters, eager to be free.
The faultless eye may not thy vision hold—
Maiden, whose brow with thought is aureoled,
And they who hear may lack the ministry,
The august influence, of Silence, she
Who brooded o'er the void, in ages old.

Prisoner of the Dark inaudible—
Light, which the night itself could not eclipse,
Thou shinest forth, Man's being to reveal.
We learn, with awe, from thine apocalypse,
That nothing can the human spirit quell,
And know him lord of all things, *who can feel!*

—In September *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Roman Way.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

I.

Having such sadness then we turned aside
From the straight road and Roman Way that goes
Too straightly upward, on what breathless snows
Its measured lines austerity descried:
"Captain, too stern this granite road!" we cried,
And, "For whose right in militant array
Are led the sons of men the Roman Way?"
But the slow avalanche alone replied.

And so we turned aside: and day by day
Men passed us with set faces to the road,
And crying, "The Eternal City!" went their way,
While in the pleasant valley we abode,
With all its dewy herbage and the fleet
Running of water brooks with silken feet

II.

Then in the main of living we were glad
Of that resolve which took us from the Way,
Seeing how softly bade adieu each day
And in what gentleness the moon was clad;
Then ashen age came on us, sullen, sad,
Stealthy and slow, and passed and passed again
The onward faces of swift journeying men,
Keen with the life of some large Iliad.

Now—for our heads are stricken, our lives are
As flowers sodden in the winter rain—
We, who alive are dead—and whether far
Beyond the snows are blissful births of pain,
Or Rome, or Cæsar, we know not—we say,
There is one way of life, *The Roman Way.*

—In September *Harper's Magazine.*

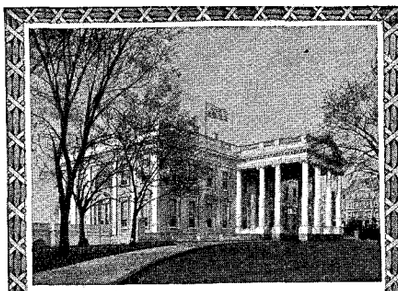
To the Unknown God.

Athenian Hymn.

By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER.

Night-folded Unreality
(If such a phantom-god there be),
We raise our timid song to Thee.

They say Thy home is in the deep;
Below Poseidon Thou dost keep
Thy throne where sunbeams never sleep.



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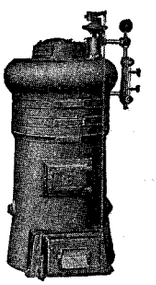

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They say Thy home is in the sky;
Thou flashest an all-seeing eye
Down on the peak where Zeus doth lie.

But if Thou art so far from here
That Thou to man dost not appear,
Why do we sometimes feel Thee near,

Or seem to feel, when droops the heart?
Do we then know Thy healing art-
Or is it of our dreams a part?

Sometimes we seem to feel Thee nigh
In moments when the soul mounts high—
Seem to behold Thee eye to eye;

And then Thy majesty we deem
More radiant than Apollo's beam
Or the Cloud-Gatherer's lightning-gleam.

Then Earth returns Thy mien to mar,
Leaving Thee phantom-like and far
Like luster from a hidden star.

—In *The Outlook.*

Transfiguration.

By ALICE CHOATE PERKINS.

The night wind whispers softly. Through the pines
Tumultuous murmur rises, swells, and dies.
The tender moonlight on the woodland lies
And the wide forest in the moon-mist shines
With glistening silver. The familiar lines
Of hill and valley melt and fade—to rise
All glorified and strange. Before my eyes
A magic power all grosser things refines.
Breathless I gaze, remote as in a trance.
I am no longer mortal when I see,
Now in the moment of supreme delight,
The tortuous labyrinth of old circumstance
Vanish to nothingness and leave me free
Under the boundless splendor of the night.

—In September *Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

May's Picture of the Conjurer.—An amusing story is told of Phil May, the late famous cartoonist of the London *Punch*, and an English conjurer at a fair at Stratford-on-Avon. The New York *Tribune* repeats the story as follows:

Phil was watching the very clever gentleman who was wrapping up sovereigns and half-crowns in pieces of paper and selling them for two shillings. The "sharp" had a beautiful face—such a face as Phil May loved to draw. So he sketched him furtively. But the gentleman saw him, and made a speech forthwith.

"If that there celebrited portrit painter with the tight breeches on will 'and up the picter, the equally celebrited benefactor to 'oomanity wot is givin' away quids for coppers will reward 'im accordingly!" he shouted.

Phil, with a twinkle in his eye, handed up the drawing. The conjurer was delighted with the sketch and pinned it to the tail-board of his cart. With another preliminary speech he threw three sovereigns, three half-sovereigns and several half-crowns into a piece of paper, screwed it up and handed it to the artist.

"You'll be president of the bloomin' R'yal Academy some dye, young man," said he. "Here, catch!"

"A bargain's a bargain," said Phil, walking off with the packet of gold and silver, which when

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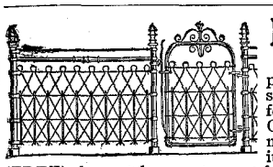

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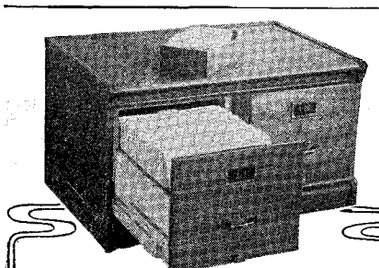

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The Joke of a Scientist.—When Prof. Joseph Le Conte was taking a scientific excursion with Agassiz to the Marquesas and thence into the Dry Tortugas, he ventured on a little pleasantry to beguile the time. Says *The Youth's Companion:*

The day after their arrival Professor Le Conte was sent to examine a little island, about ten miles away, and having done it he remained there becalmed all the next day. The water was about twenty feet deep, a splendid place for a dive.

Le Conte stripped and plunged overboard, and amused himself by plucking sponges and corals from the bottom. While he was thus engaged, an old-time naturalist who had joined the party, something to Agassiz's disgust, came paddling round the ship in a little boat.

Le Conte, to the delight of the sailors looking on, took hold of the keel behind, lay on his back, with his legs under the boat and his head hidden by the stern, and began to swim backward.

The boat mysteriously moved the wrong way, and the harder the old gentleman paddled the more it resisted him. Still it moved backward.

He was alarmed. Some devil-fish was evidently running away with him. He peered over the gunwale, but saw nothing. Now he paddled frantically, his strength increased by terror, but still the boat slipped back. Finally the onlooking sailors laughed so hard that the joke could be carried on no longer, and Le Conte, fearful of an avenging paddle on his head, swam swiftly away.

Webster Wanted More.—Patrick Calhoun, grandson of John C. Calhoun, tells some interesting incidents of ante-bellum days. One of the incidents relates to Daniel Webster, and is published in the New York *Times:*

"I have forgotten the year," said Mr. Calhoun recently at the Waldorf, "but it was when Mr. Webster was visiting my grandfather at Columbia, S. C. At dinner, which was eaten at three o'clock in the afternoon, an incautious guest alluded in glowing terms to the Madeira wine served with the dessert. He dilated on its age, its color, its bouquet, and closed his panegyric by saying:

"'Mr. Webster, the interest on a quart of this wine at the market price would pay your fare back to Washington, sir.'

"When starting for a drive soon after dinner Mr. Webster put one foot on the carriage step and remained in that position so long that Mr. Calhoun said solicitously, 'I hope, sir, that you are not thinking of giving up the ride.'

"'It is a matter of doubt, Mr. Calhoun,' said Webster, with a profound bow, 'whether I should go on the ride or remain here and help consume some more of the interest on the irreproachable Madeira.'"

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Abundance of Tone.—"But—er—there seems a lack of tone in the place."

"Lack of tone! I wish to Heaven there were! Good Lord, man, there's a piano in every house."—*Judy.*

Female Logic.—"Ma, why shouldn't you look a gift-horse in the mouth?"

"Oh, I suppose, dear, because horses of that kind bite."

"Ma, what kind of horses are gift-horses?"

"Oh, the kind that bite if you look at their mouth."

"Ma, why do they bite you if you look at their mouth?"

"Oh, dear, I suppose it is because they are gift-horses."—*Judy.*

Helpful Hints to Housewives.—To prevent flannel from shrinking, put it away in a drawer. Do not keep on going to look at it, as the shrinking habit is often due to nervousness.

As soon as a skirt shows signs of wear round the pocket, remove the pocket. You will in time get used to the change, and be brighter without it. Another good plan is to remove the skirt.

To try if eggs are fresh, drop them into a deep bucket of pure water. If fresh, they will at once sink to the bottom and break.

Warts may be cured by rubbing them for seven or eight hours a day with a piece of pumice-stone. As often as the pumice-stone is worn away, begin again with a fresh piece.—*Punch.*

Probably.—HIS PA: "Bobby, I merely punish you to show my love for you, my boy."

BOBBY: "If I was only bigger, pa, I'd return your love."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

His Train of Thought.—"Have you noticed what absurdly extravagant ideas Cholly has been expressing of late?"

"Oh, yes! But it's nothing. He's only talking through his automobile cap."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Lending a Hand.—PROFESSOR: "We will now read a chapter in concord."

PUPIL (whispering to seat-mate): "Tell me quick, is 'Concord' in the Old or New Testament?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Made Good.—BOBBS: "Talk about mean men, that groceryman is the limit. I bought a dozen eggs from him the other day and every one of them was about to hatch."

DOBBS: "He made good, didn't he?"

BOBBS: "Made good! When I told him he asked for the bill, and revised it, charging me nineteen

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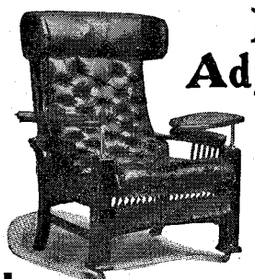

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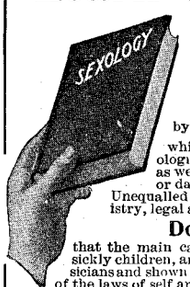

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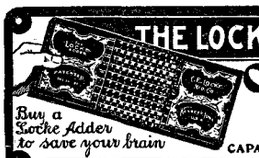

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cents a pound for six pounds of spring chicken."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Waiting for His Chance.—MR. FOGG: "Why aren't you in school, Bobby?"

BOBBY: "'Cause I read in the history-book that great an' successful men usually started in life without many educational advantages, an' I'm more ambitious than the other boys."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Odorous Genius.—"Ah," said the casual caller, seeing the poet at work in the adjoining room, "the fire of genius is burning, eh?"

"No," said the poet's practical wife, "it is his cigarette that smells so."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Coming Events.

September 29.—Republican state convention, at Denver, Col.

October 1.—Democratic state conventions, at Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

October 1-2.—Convention of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, at Chicago.

October 2.—Republican state convention, at Boston.

October 3-8.—Convention of the National Prison Association, at Louisville, Ky.

October 5.—Convention of the International Order of Blacksmiths, at St. Louis.

October 7-9.—Convention of American Municipalities, at Baltimore.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

September 14.—Bulgaria makes a final appeal to the Powers to prevent the systematic devastation of Macedonia and the massacre of its Christian population by Turkey; and to stop the mobilization of the Turkish army.

September 15.—It is said that Bulgaria will not take decisive steps until an answer to its note to the Powers is received; 20,000 Bulgarian reserves are called out. A general insurrection breaks out in the vilayet of Salonika.

September 16.—Representatives of the Powers are warning Bulgaria to keep quiet, as in case of war with Turkey she need not expect any help from foreign quarters. One hundred insurgents are reported killed in an encounter with Turkish soldiers near Lake Perlepe.

September 17.—The Turks destroy the town of Kastoria and massacre its 10,000 inhabitants. It is proposed that Russia and Austria occupy Macedonia to restore order, and it is likely that the other Powers will approve of the plan.

September 18.—Advices from Sofia say that an optimistic tone pervades there and hopes are expressed again that war may be averted. It is reported that the British Government will send a fleet to Turkish waters, and that Great Britain, France and Italy have intervened to prevent the continuance of massacres in Macedonia.

September 19.—The revolutionists are now concentrating in Eastern Macedonia. Turkish soldiers burn five villages in the district of Kastoria; fighting is reported at Melnik and Okrida. At Brijoni and Dobravan the Turks are badly beaten by the insurgents.

September 20.—In an audience with the Russian Ambassador, the Sultan expresses his regrets at the Turkish excesses and declares that the insurrection is ending.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 14.—Both Japan and England protest against Russia's new program for the evacuation of Manchuria.

The British Cabinet meets.

The annual congress of the German Social Democrats opens at Dresden.

The Colombian Congress approves a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate a new canal treaty.

September 15.—Premier Balfour issues a statement defining his view on protection.

Attorney Finley presents the Canadian side of

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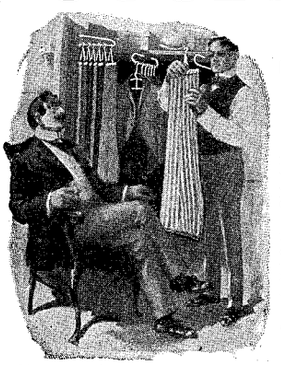

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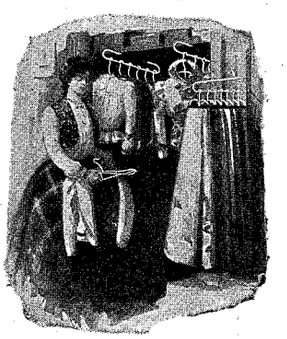

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the Alaskan Boundary argument before the tribunal in London.

September 16.—A Blue Book is issued in England giving statistics of British trade and industrial conditions.

Attorney Finlay continues his argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

September 17.—The resignation of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; C. T. Ritchie, Secretary for the Exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, are presented and are accepted by King Edward.

Emperor Francis Joseph declares that he would never yield to the demands of the Hungarian party, who insist on the use of their own language by officers in the Hungarian section of the army.

September 18.—Emperor William visits Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

Counsel for the United States replies to the Canadian presentation of the Alaskan boundary case.

September 19.—Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne go to confer with King Edward regarding selections for the vacancies in the Cabinet.

It is rumored that all foreigners are to be expelled from Fez, Morocco.

September 20.—Mr. Jackson, first United States diplomatic agent to Bulgaria, presents his credentials.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL AND INDIAN LANDS SCANDALS.

September 14.—Secretary Hitchcock appoints Charles J. Bonaparte to conduct the investigation into the Indian affairs.

Miss Todd turns the Greenwood, Del., post-office over to her successor, Jacob L. Houseman. Miss Todd issues a statement in defense of her attitude.

September 17.—Three more indictments in the postal cases, are returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington.

September 19.—State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., is arrested on charges of complicity in the postal frauds.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 14.—A statue of President McKinley is unveiled in Toledo.

Secretary Shaw designates fifty national banks, and orders that $4,000,000 be deposited with them.

A counterfeit plant is discovered among the convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

September 15.—The Nation Irrigation Congress meets in Ogden, Utah.

The attorney-general of Missouri begins the inquiry into the methods used by R. C. Kerens last Jannary to secure the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed George G. Vest.

September 16.—The President inspects the immigration bureau at Ellis Island, after announcing that he had appointed a commission to investigate charges made against the immigration authorities.

Sir Thomas Lipton is reported ill in Chicago with catarrhal appendicitis.

September 17.—The Central Labor-Union of Washington sends resolutions to other labor organizations urging them to petition President Roosevelt to dismiss W. A. Miller from the Government printing-office and reverse his "open-shop" policy.

New Jersey's Antietam monument is dedicated in the presence of President Roosevelt, Governor Murphy, and a distinguished party.

September 18.—China will present claims against the United States for injuries inflicted on Chinamen by a mob at Tonopah, Nev.

General F. D. Grant, in his report on affairs in the Department of Texas, urges the reestablishment of the army canteen.

September 19.—The Ohio Republicans open their state campaign with a big demonstration at Chillicothe.

September 20.—Brassworkers of various cities form an organization in St. Louis to oppose strikes and bring about arbitration in cases of differences with employers.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 16.—*Philippines:* Natives attack a constabulary post in Luzon and are repulsed after a sharp fight.

One hundred cases of bubonic plague are reported near Manila, and cholera prevails throughout the islands.

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In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

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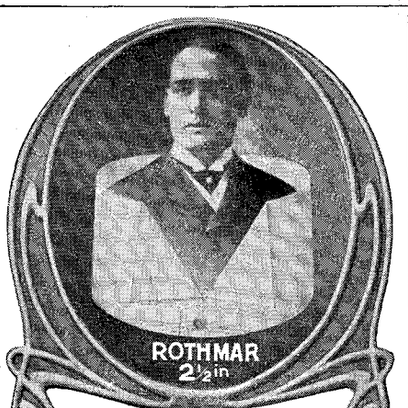

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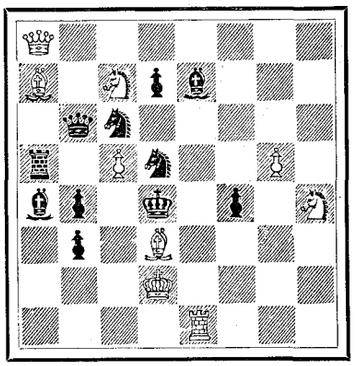
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 865.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. S. FERGUSON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

Q 7; B 1 S p b 3; 1 q s 5; r 1 P s 2 P 1; b p 1 k 1 p 1 S; 1 p 1 B 4; 3 K 4; 4 R 3.

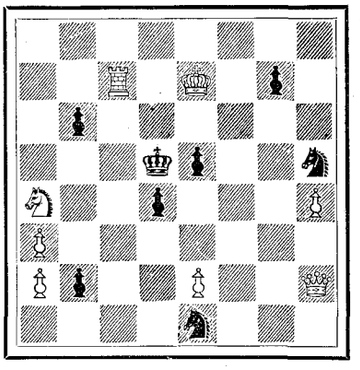
White mates in two moves.

Problem 866.

By R. WEINHEIMER.

Second Prize *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 2 R 1 K 1 p 1; 1 p 6; 3 k p 2 s; S 2 p 3 P; P 7; P p 2 P 2 Q; 4 S 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 859, Key-move: Kt—Q 8.

No. 860.

1. B—K Kt 8	K—Q 5	2. Kt—Kt 5 ch	K x Kt (must)	3. B—Q 6, mate
1.	R—K 5	2. Q—K B 8	K—Q 5	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
		2.	Other	3. Q—B 6, mate

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1. ..... / R—Kt 6	2. Q—R 7 / R x P	3. Kt x P(Q2), mate	
1. ..... / P—K B 6	2. Q—K B 8 / Any	3. Q or Kt mates	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

859: "Twenty-three," H. Taylor, F. Brown, G. Tennant, J. Richardson, and the Rev. R. H. W., Philadelphia; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.

860: The Rev. H. H. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.

Comments (859): "Very good; P—B 7 a fine 'try'"—G. D.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "Fascinating"—J. H. S.; "Very hard and fine"—"Twenty-three."

860: "Clever and fairly difficult"—G. D.; "It's strength is in the second move"—F. S. F.; "One of your best"—J. E. W.; "Unusually difficult"—J. G. L.; "Tough proposition for dog-days"—J. H. S.

Several expert solvers were caught by P—B 7 in 859. The answer is 1 ..... / B x P. The Q can not mate on R 5.

Q—R 7 will not solve 860.

In addition to those reported, Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco, got 855 and 857; H. A. S., Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. C. Lusher, Brooklyn, 859; Dr. J. H. S. and the Rev. H. H. P., 857 and 858.

ERRATUM.

In the Nelson problem, given in notation (September 12), there should be a black Pawn on Q B 6.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

From the *B. C. M.*

One of the simultaneous games at the recent Canterbury Meeting.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 Q R—K B sq	R—B sq
2 P—K B 4 (a)	P x P	16 Kt—B 7 (e)	R x Kt
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	17 P—K 5	P x P
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	18 P x P	Q Kt—Q 2
5 B x Pch (b)	K x B	19 P x Kt ch	Kt x P
6 Kt—K 5 ch	K—K sq (c)	20 Kt—K 4	B—K 3
7 Q x P	Q—B 3 (d)	21 Kt x Kt	K—B sq
8 P—Q 4	B—R 3	22 Kt x P ch	K—Kt sq
9 Castles	Q—Kt 2	23 R x R	B x R
10 Q—R 5 ch	K—K 2	24 Kt—B 6 ch	K—B sq
11 B x P	B x B	25 Q—Q Kt 4 ch (f)	
12 R x B	Kt—K B 3		
13 Q—R 4	P—Q		
14 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 3		

Notes by Mr. Blackburne.

(a) On this occasion, to follow the fashion, I offered the King's Gambit wherever I had the chance; and to my utter astonishment nearly all were accepted. "That's the way to learn Chess," said I.

(b) An almost obsolete variation. Some forty years ago or more, I frequently played it, but came to the conclusion that it did not lead to such a lasting attack as the ordinary Muzio. When I sacrificed the Bishop one of the lookers-on asked what Gambit I called that? Pointing to the next board, "That," I said, "is the Bishop's Gambit, and this is the Archbishop's." The Archbishop was present.

(c) The only move. Any other loses immediately.

(d) The correct reply is Kt—K B 3.

(e) Kt x P ch would equally have won, but I could not resist this; it is the sort of move sure to intimidate the ordinary amateur. Anyway it somewhat nonplussed my opponent, for he immediately exclaimed, "What have you taken?"

(f) How's that, Umpire?

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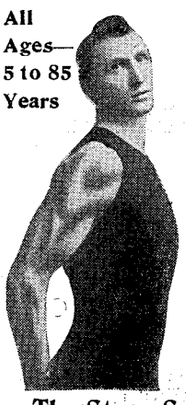

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